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Reagan Reinforces Firm Defense Stand Toward Kremlin

By Phil Gailley
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan, in a speech that reinforced the administration's toughening posture toward the Soviet Union, has strongly defended plans to develop a defensive weapons system in outer space.

His remarks Thursday were a strong reaffirmation of his commitment to the weapons project, and they came after a week of sharp exchanges and other developments that have appeared to have further chilled relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In his first speech outside the White House since his operation for colon cancer on July 13, Mr. Reagan said the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, widely known as "star wars," offered "a way out of the nuclear dilemma that has confounded mankind for four decades."

Noting that critics had called the project "unfeasible and a waste of money," the president said, "Well, if that's true, why are the Soviets so upset about it? As a matter of fact, why are they investing so many rubles of their own in the same technologies?"

Speaking to a fund-raising dinner for the California Republican Party, Mr. Reagan said administration policy on Central America had "turned around a desperate situation in these last four and a half years."

He added: "One of the proudest accomplishments of this administration has happened slowly and quietly, with little recognition. When we first got to Washington, the question on everyone's lips was, 'Will El Salvador fall to the Communists?'"

Now, the president said, "the question is, 'Will democracy win in Nicaragua?' And tomorrow the question will be, 'How soon?'"

Mr. Reagan's remarks came two days after the administration announced that, despite Soviet objections, the United States would proceed with plans for the first U.S. test of an anti-satellite weapon.

The Soviet Union has objected to the test, contending that development of an anti-satellite weapon was related to the Strategic Defense Initiative and would lead to the militarization of outer space.

The anti-satellite test is not directly associated with the Strategic Defense Initiative. But because the two weapons programs involve similar concepts and hardware, the anti-satellite program has become an element in the debate over the Strategic Defense Initiative.

These and other recent developments have raised questions about whether the administration is toughening its public posture toward the Soviet Union before the planned meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva in November.

In a speech Monday, Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, said there could be no fundamental changes in relations between Washington and Moscow until the Soviet Union changed its ways and attitude.

Then, on Wednesday, the administration accused the Soviet security police of using a potentially hazardous chemical dust on Americans in Moscow to track their movements and contacts.

Reagan in High Spirits
The president appeared in good health and high spirits as he gave a 17-minute speech, interspersed with typical one-liners, at the \$1,000-a-plate Republican fund-raising dinner, The Washington Post reported from Los Angeles.

Mr. Reagan joked about the operation in which a cancerous tumor was removed from his colon. He said he had received many cards and letters, including one that said: "I was very disappointed to hear that the doctors took two feet out of your inner workings. How did those two feet get in there?"

The president has been out of public view most of the time since he returned to the White House on July 20, after a week in the hospital.

He held a state dinner in the White House for President Li Xianmin of China the following week. On Aug. 5, he held a news conference in the Oval Office that was limited to a handful of reporters.

He has been virtually invisible since he arrived in California on Aug. 11 for a 23-day vacation, most of which he is spending at his ranch near Santa Barbara.



A South African soldier holds back family members looking for children who were arrested for not attending school. About 500 were arrested Friday in Soweto, near Johannesburg.

South African Authorities Detain Hundreds of Black Schoolchildren

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
SOWETO, South Africa — Soldiers and police rounded up on Friday hundreds of black schoolchildren, some of them under 10 years old, in a new government crackdown that inflamed residents of this country's largest black community.

Hundreds of parents gathered outside the Moroka police station here Friday morning seeking word of their missing children. By Friday night, following the intervention of a group of clerics led by the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond M. Tutu, most had been released. An undetermined number of others, however, faced the prospect of remaining in custody through the weekend.

Meanwhile the police confirmed that at least seven more people have died in incidents of unrest, including six who were killed when police opened fire on a crowd in the small town on the eastern Cape of Aliwal North.

The deaths, coupled with new outbreaks in black townships outside Cape Town, were further evidence that the government's nearly five-week-old state of emergency had yet to quell the political violence that has claimed more than 625 lives in the past year.

The roundup of children in Soweto started Thursday with about 300 arrests of students caught outside school grounds by soldiers. Witnesses said some of the children were beaten with whips that are issued to soldiers and police. Most of them, including the youngest group, spent the night in police jails, according to parents interviewed Friday.

The troops were enforcing anti-boycott regulations issued last week that make it a crime for students to be off school grounds during school hours. The rules, promulgated under the government's sweeping emergency decree, are an attempt to crush what has been one of the main weapons of young black activists seeking to demonstrate opposition to white minority rule and the government's apartheid system.

The white police commander for Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, was quoted in The Sowetan newspaper as saying, "We are cracking down. We will not allow 5,000 stupid students to disregard law and order in Soweto and in South Africa."

The newspaper also quoted Brigadier Coetzee as saying it was quite possible that as many as 50 pupils between the ages of 7 and 10 had been arrested.

Two very separate cities, their economies interlinked in the manner of master and slave, their manners and expectations divided sharply by the laws called apartheid.

The weekend shows it most. That is when Soweto provides the sharpest contrast to the Chagalls and Picassos, the parties around private pools and tennis courts that frame the way of life for wealthier whites.

Mr. Michaels — whose real name is Cecil Anthony Michaels, but whose fortune has earned him the nickname Lucky — picks up his guests outside a center-city hotel. He comes in the car that is a kind of trademark for him. It also is a statement to whites that blacks, too, can make it, and an emblem, in Soweto, of arrival where it counts.

The destination is Soweto, under a curfew from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M., but first there are signs to be seen. Lucky points out Western, a suburb for people of mixed race, who are called coloreds in South Africa's racial lexicon, a place that used to be for blacks.

And here is Sophiatown, another area once set aside for blacks but where whites now live under the laws that sometimes shift the residential lines that determine where the races may stay. Poor whites at that. Lucky says, slowing the BMW, with its cream-colored leather upholstery and its multipurpose computer.

The houses are neat, uncluttered, spacious by the standards (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mr. Clark, were seldom seen and even less frequently heard.

It has been left to Mr. McFarlane and Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, to make most of the news on this summer trip. In other years, with more high-level officials in the entourage, there was sometimes a broader news flow.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, has relied on rotating a group of senior aides here during the 23 days that the president is spending on the West Coast.

While in important positions — all report directly to the chief of staff — none gives the type of news interview that was typical in the past, and none has the relationship with the president that was enjoyed by Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker or Mr. Deaver, who sometimes spent entire mornings giving news interviews.

Among the officials on duty at various times are Dennis Thomas, a presidential assistant; David L. Chew, deputy assistant to the president; Thomas C. Dawson, executive assistant to the chief of staff; Patrick J. Buchanan, director of communications; and Edward J. Rollins, head of political and governmental affairs.

The only "contrived" event, a top official said, was an announcement in Santa Barbara that the staff was meeting to make recommendations on Mr. Reagan's agenda for the fall in Washington.

That event, which was well publicized, was added to the schedule, the official said, because of difficulties in holding such a session in Washington when other issues are more pressing.

But even so, the Western White House has been busy, issuing statements about the political turmoil in South Africa, a major announcement regarding the testing of an anti-satellite system and assertions that the Soviet Union was using a mysterious powder to track U.S. officials in Moscow.

Mr. Speakes said the rush of actions was not unusual.

"All the Soviet stuff, really, events have driven that," he said. "It's just been the course of the events."

He compared the news on this trip to other vacations, such as in 1981, when U.S. planes shot down two Soviet-built Libyan jet fighters off Libya; in 1983, when a South Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter; and last year, when the last U.S. Marine contingent was removed from Lebanon.

Earthquake Hits Chinese-Soviet Border Region
Agence France-Press
PARIS — A major earthquake, measuring 7.7 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck Friday near the Chinese-Soviet border, seismologists at the World Physics Institute said in Strasbourg.

Earlier, the U.S. Seismology Institute in Golden, Colorado, reported a magnitude of 7.5 on the Richter scale. It located the quake about 300 miles (500 kilometers) east of Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

The Strasbourg seismologists placed the tremor in about the same area. An earthquake of that magnitude is likely to cause serious damage, they said, although there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

Although the region where it occurred was sparsely populated, the quake may have affected the city of Kashgar, in the Xinjiang Uygur region of western China, the seismologists said.

U.K. Orders Testing of Jet Engines
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANCHESTER, England — Following the fire that killed 54 people on a British Airways Boeing 737, British Airways said Friday that it was ordering precautionary checks on all engines of the type that exploded and set the plane on fire.

And in Washington, U.S. safety officials confirmed that they had recommended on July 22 that U.S. airlines inspect the same type of engine used on the Airbus plane.

The National Transportation Safety Board said it made the recommendation to the Federal Aviation Administration after an investigation implicated the Pratt & Whitney engines in seven accidents since 1981.

But a safety board spokesman said that there was no evidence tying Thursday's accident to the earlier ones.

Results of a survey being carried out for the FAA by Pratt & Whitney are expected next week.

British Airways, which owns British Airways, said it had not been told of any suggestion to check its U.S.-made Pratt & Whitney JT8D engines.

But Britain's Civil Aviation Authority said that all British operators of planes with the engines had been informed of the U.S. recommendation.

The aviation authority said that the U.S. directive called for checks on certain blades in the compressors of JT8D-15 engines with more than 17,000 hours of service.

The plane that caught fire Thursday was a Boeing 737-400.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 161)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 162)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 163)

U.S. Reassesses Mideast Peace Talks After Murphy's Unsuccessful Mission

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The recent trip of Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, to the Middle East made so little progress that the Reagan administration has begun to reassess its hope of reviving the Middle East peace process, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said that Mr. Murphy, in a six-day trip that ended last Sunday, was unable to win assurances that if the United States agreed to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, direct talks between Jordan and Israel would follow.

The administration is not ready to abandon the goal of launching new, expanded peace talks between Israel and Jordan by the end of the year, the sources stressed. The United States has devoted considerable effort to this and since King Hussein of Jordan met with President Ronald Reagan at the White House in May.

But, the sources said, the administration will not be able to put off much longer a decision about whether to risk serious strains in U.S. relations with Israel by acceding to Hussein's wishes and meeting with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.



Richard W. Murphy

Israel has strongly opposed U.S. acquiescence to Hussein's proposal because it fears that such a meeting would be regarded as U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The United States has pledged that it would not deal with any delegation containing PLO members and would participate in a meeting only if it appears to further

the goal of eventual Jordanian-Israeli talks.

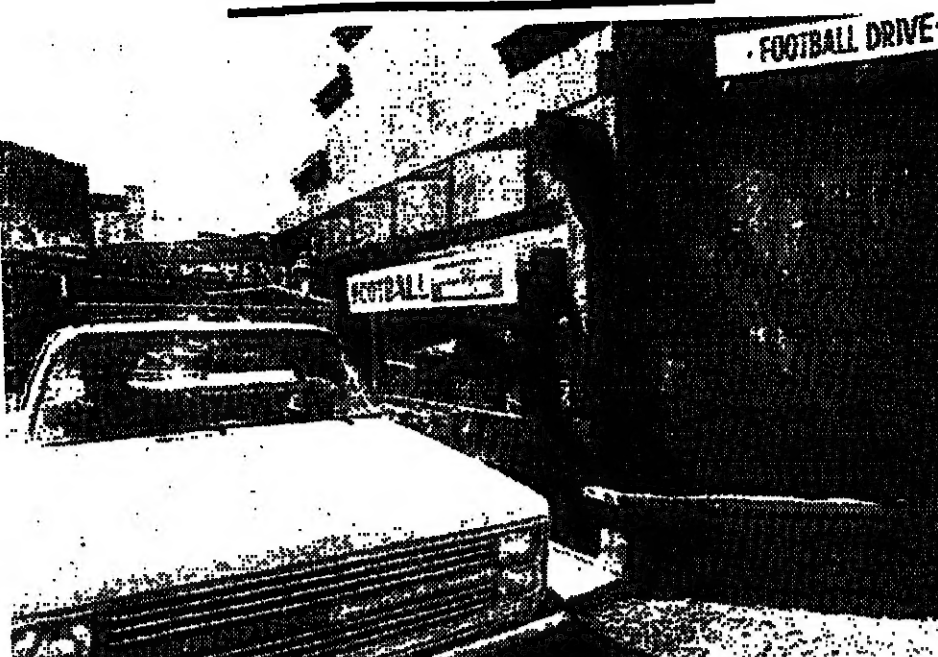
Hussein reportedly has said that while he hopes his plan would lead to eventual direct talks, the uncertainties of continued cooperation from the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and the reluctance of moderate Arab states to openly support his peace initiative prevent him from giving assurances about what Jordan would do.

Hussein also is said to be unwilling on two demands that the United States regards as serious obstacles: Jordan's insistence that the United States deal with the PLO and that the peace talks be held under the umbrella of an international conference, including the Soviet Union.

Israel has said that it would not take part in any process that includes the PLO, and the United States has opposed Soviet involvement in current Middle East negotiations.

Before Mr. Murphy's trip, U.S. officials had expressed cautious optimism that he might find sufficient flexibility in the Jordanian and Israeli positions to get around the procedural problems. That did not happen, and the question facing U.S. policymakers is whether the process has reached a point where no further movement is possible.

AMERICAN TOPICS



EASY BET — Sam's Town Casino in Las Vegas will open Nevada's first drive-up betting window on Sunday. At the moment, it is planning only to accept football wagers.

New York 2000: A Growth Odyssey

The shine will stay on the Big Apple for the rest of this century, according to a newly published economic analysis. It says the economy of New York City and its suburbs, buoyed by a five-year recovery, has entered a period of sustained growth that is threatened only by a housing shortage.

The study, reported in The New York Times, concludes that the nation's largest urban area has fully recovered from the economic crunch of the 1970s, when New York City came close to bankruptcy and hundreds of businesses closed.

"We are no longer looking at an aging economy, but one that is vital and growing," said Regina B. Armstrong, an economist who conducted the analysis for the Regional Plan Association, an economic research group. Her study predicts the area's population, employment and industrial output will grow at a rate slightly below the U.S. average but still will increase rapidly for the next 15 years.

The study projects that the city, which lost more than 450,000 jobs in the 1970s, will regain a similar number by the century's end. The metropolitan area lost 564,000 residents from 1972 to 1982, the study said, but it will gain more than two million in the next 15 years. Ms. Arm-

strong said that new housing would have to be built at twice the current rate to keep up.

Short Takes

The Smithsonian Institution is preparing for a surge of calls on its Dial-a-Phenomenon number as Halley's comet nears. Recent calls to the number — (202) 357-2000 — have been spurred by the Pleiades meteor shower. To observe it, a recorded message suggests, a person should simply lie on the ground on a clear night and look up at the sky. For Halley's, it counsels patience. The comet will not be visible through small telescopes for another month or two, even later to the naked eye.

The number of Americans who died in home fires dropped 14 percent in 1984, largely because of a decline in arson. A survey by the National Fire Protection Association reported 4,075 home deaths in 1984, down from 4,670 in 1983. The association cited a more coordinated effort by authorities to identify and arrest arsonists, and the continued increase in the use of automatic smoke detectors, which are now in three-fourths of U.S. homes.

Shorter Takes: Forty-eight percent of all state and local government workers were employed in education last year. The cost of driving a car fell in 1984

for the second straight year, from 33 cents to 32.78 cents per mile, due mainly to a decline in interest rates and to motorists driving more.

Three Mile Island: Legal Chain Reaction

More than six years after the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, area residents are going to court in droves, blaming the mishap for problems from cancer to AIDS.

More than 1,300 such suits have been filed; more than 100 were registered last week alone. "I counted 1,000," said Dauphin County Judge William Lipsitt, "and then I gave up."

The deluge followed recent reports that injury claims filed after the March 1979 accident led to at least \$3.9 million in settlements, though the plant did not admit liability.

Some people say they are suing simply as a way to get information. "I would like to know," said Naomi Livingston, who thinks the accident may have caused her breast cancer, "what was released down there."

But Fred Speaker, an attorney for American Nuclear Insurers, was skeptical. Some of the plaintiffs, he said, "view the accident as opening up some very deep pockets."

— Compiled by BRIAN KNOWLTON

Alleged U.S. Mobsters Named in Indictment Are Called New Breed

By Joseph F. Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEWARK, New Jersey — The members of the Luchese crime organization who were indicted this week on charges of racketeering are a new breed of criminal who broke with the "old code" and low-key way of life of their elders, according to U.S. law enforcement officials.

This week, a federal grand jury indicted 26 persons accused of being New Jersey members of the New York-based Luchese crime group, which the authorities said is headed by Anthony Corallo. On Wednesday, 21 of the accused were arrested in New Jersey and Florida while the other five remain at large.

In interviews Thursday, law enforcement officials described the defendants as "young, aggressive, intelligent and sophisticated" people in their 30s who bought \$500,000 homes and flashy sports cars.

"They are all related by blood or marriage and for this reason, were very tough to penetrate," one federal official said. "They dress casual but upscale, and when they wanted to get in touch with each other, they used beepers."

According to the indictment, the Luchese organization is involved principally in gambling and loan-sharking operations in northern New Jersey, and through these operations the members have been able to take control of at least one business.

They also cooperate in a network that brings drugs from South America and the Caribbean through Florida to New Jersey and New York, according to a report on Organized Crime in New Jersey written by Lieutenant Colonel Justin J. Dintino, deputy state police superintendent.

Members of the Luchese group maintain close working relations with members of the Genovese and

DeCavalcante organizations who operate in some of the same territories, the report said.

The Luchese group moved quickly to fill a vacuum in the gambling operations in the Ironbound section of Newark a few years ago, the report said, when Angelo Bruno, the reputed crime boss of Philadelphia, and his Newark representative, Anthony Caponegro, were killed within a short time of each other.

The killings were the result of a dispute within the Bruno group, according to police sources, but the Luchese organization took the opportunity to move into the area.

The report described the Luchese members in New Jersey as "a small but powerful group of individuals" who were able not only to take over the territory held by the Bruno faction but to move into some gambling operations run by Tino Fiumara, who was identified as a Genovese group figure, after Mr. Fiumara was sent to prison.

According to Thomas W. Greenish, the acting U.S. attorney for New Jersey, the leader of the New Jersey faction of the Luchese group, one of those indicted Monday, is Anthony Acceturo, 47, of Hollywood, Florida. He fled New Jersey 10 years ago when he was subpoenaed to testify before the State Commission of Investigation.

The state police said that Mr. Acceturo was groomed for leadership in the New Jersey faction by Joseph Abate of Atlantic City, who is identified by law enforcement officials as a capomare, or underboss, in the Luchese group and who is described as in semiretirement.

Mr. Greenish said the activities of Mr. Acceturo and the other 25 defendants "range from an extortion 25 percent take-over of a gambling business" in Florida to "loan-sharking at interest rates of 156 percent annually."

Izvestia Sees a Threat to Ties In U.S. Chemical-Spy Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

check to assure that use of the powder has been discontinued. The official said it was unclear whether the substance had been used in Leningrad as well as Moscow.

The State Department has been asked by the American Foreign Service Association, which represents career Foreign Service employees, to increase hardship pay for those serving in Moscow and Leningrad because of NPPD.

In a comment on U.S.-Soviet relations, Pravda denounced Washington for barring three Soviet diplomats from traveling to a U.S.-Soviet volleyball game just outside the city.

The State Department said the arena was in an area closed to Soviet diplomats and added that the action was partly in response to

Soviet refusals three times in the past six weeks to approve travel by officials from the U.S. consul in Leningrad to closed areas.

"This creates the impression that, instead of encouraging dialogue between our countries and creating a favorable atmosphere for the [summit] meeting, attempts are being made in the U.S.A. to place obstacles in the way of the dialogue," Pravda said.

But in an indication that business was continuing as usual, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block was to proceed on schedule Friday to Moscow on a mission to promote Soviet purchases of U.S. farm commodities.

An aide said it would "probably not be appropriate" for the agriculture secretary to bring up the question of NPPD.

(AP, Reuters, NYT)

Space Shuttle Rescue Teams Prepare for the Day They Hope Never Comes

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a ritual repeated before every lift-off, rescue teams from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are busy this week preparing for something they hope will never happen: the crash of an American space shuttle.

Such contingency plans have come into focus because of the unexpected shutdown of one of the shuttle Challenger's three main rocket engines shortly after its last launch.

This week the rescue crews have fanned out from Florida, ready in the event that they are needed after Saturday's Discovery launching. They go to such places as Spain and Senegal where, at various foreign airports, they practice with firefighters and medics.

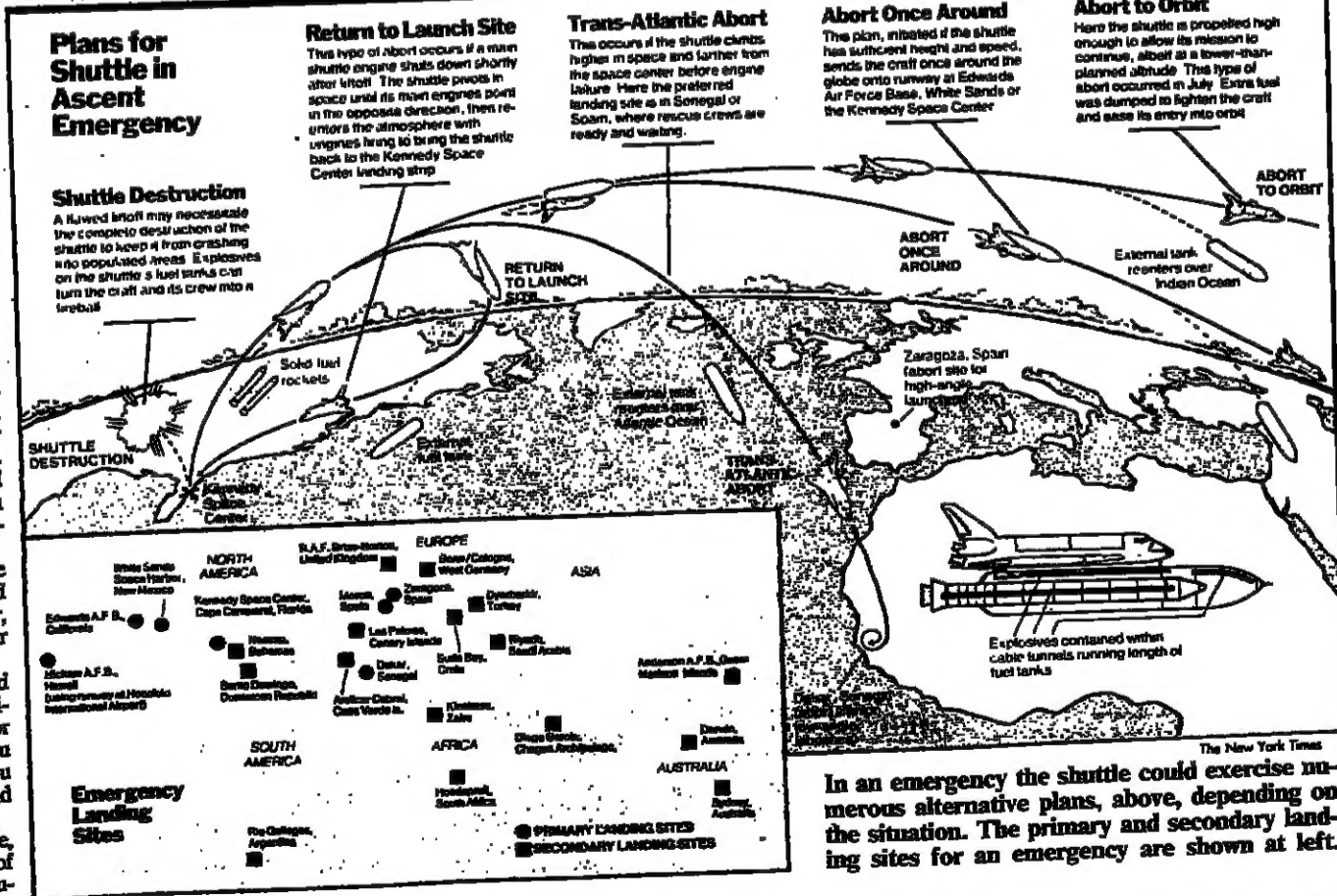
On launching day the rescue teams listen to the countdown and wait. In 19 shuttle flights so far, there has been no need for their skills.

"At times it's quite hairy," said Bob Everett, a space agency official who early this week left for Dakar, Senegal. "Sometimes you lose communications. Then you keep watching and listening and waiting for that double boom."

In its return to Earth, the shuttle, moving faster than the speed of sound, announces itself with a double sonic boom as it approaches an airport.

The nation's fleet of space shuttles has logged more than 50 million miles (80 million kilometers) without injury.

Training sessions helped prepare the astronauts for last month's engine failure. "I was surprised how similar the whole thing felt to the simulator," said Colonel C. Gordon Fullerton of the air force, the ship's commander.



In an emergency the shuttle could exercise numerous alternative plans, above, depending on the situation. The primary and secondary landing sites for an emergency are shown at left.

One of Challenger's three main engines shut down, and a second engine also threatened to quit, which would have forced the shuttle down in Europe or the eastern Mediterranean.

No astronaut would be asked to cope with the ultimate contingency — a flawed lift-off that necessitated destruction to keep the shuttle

from crashing into populated areas. Responsibility for blowing up the craft rests with the range safety officer at the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, just down the coast from the Kennedy Space Center.

Less catastrophic ways to end a shuttle mission are routinely practiced by rescue teams and astronaut crews.

The first of the space agency's emergency plans to abort a mission is known as "return to launch site." This occurs if a main shuttle engine shuts down immediately after lift-off.

A 100-member recovery crew stands by at every launch for this type of emergency, waiting at the shuttle's three-mile landing strip at

the Kennedy Space Center. The second type of emergency, known as "trans-Atlantic abort," starts if the shuttle climbs higher before engine failure. Here the landing site is in Senegal or Spain.

If the shuttle gets even higher it might "abort once around" the globe onto a runway at Edwards Air Force Base in California, White

Sands Space Harbor in New Mexico or the Kennedy Space Center.

According to space agency officials, the best and last of the planned aborts is the one that occurred in July.

Known as "abort to orbit," it puts the shuttle high enough to allow a mission to continue, although at a lower orbit. The July mission was able to continue for eight days, one longer than scheduled.

Once in orbit, the shuttle could face a crisis calling for immediate return to Earth.

Rather than waiting hours for the shuttle to come within range of a main landing site, the space agency could choose one of more than two dozen emergency runways around the world.

Space agency officials say that in dire emergencies any 10,000-foot (2,500-meter) runway would do, although they prefer a landing site in the United States if possible. For remote landing sites, the agency maintains a 70-member rapid response team that could be on its way to a downed orbiter within five hours.

Only the primary abort sites in Spain and Senegal are manned by special rescue teams, which have up to 16 members.

There are two main types of emergency in space that would call for a rapid return:

• A failure of the craft's loops that cool the crew, electronics and fuel cells.

• A loss of cabin pressure as a result of a collision with meteorites or space debris.

The shuttle also could be forced to land on water, a last-ditch option the space agency would rather avoid since the craft lands at a speed of 218 miles per hour (351 kph).

U.S. Religious Debate Flares Over Church Sanctuary for Central Americans

(Continued from Page 1)
want to advance," said the Reverend Richard John Neuhaus, a theologian, author and Lutheran minister. "It makes people cynical about the church."

While several national religious organizations have spoken out on one side of the issue or the other, the majority of local U.S. churches and synagogues have not taken sides.

There are 237 houses of worship that have declared themselves sanctuaries, according to the Chicago Religious Task Force on Central America, a national coordinating body that helps match refugees with interested churches or synagogues. About 1,000 aliens, often fugitives, have been traveling as families, have been sheltered since the first church declared sanctuary in 1982, according to the task force.

Religious workers provide the aliens with food, clothing and other personal needs, such as medical services and schooling. Families of ten take up residence in the basement of the house of worship and venture out with the assistance and protection of members of the congregation.

After a time, the refugees may either move on to another sanctuary or be absorbed into a local community where other illegal aliens are already living.

In the handful of cases in Texas and Arizona where arrests of sanctuary workers and aliens have been made, agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have apprehended the suspects while in transit to or from the sanctuary.

Duke Austin, a spokesman for the Immigration Service, says the agency's policy is to avoid going

into churches to make arrests. "We know we could," he said. "Legally, there is no question. But we do not think it is productive. We have enough illegal aliens outside of churches."

Twelve church workers are scheduled to stand trial in October for transporting aliens and sheltering them in an Arizona church. In a ruling last month in Phoenix, Federal District Judge Earl H. Carroll said he would not allow religious motivation as a legal defense.

There is no statute making churches a place of refuge, according to Ignatius Bau, a San Francisco lawyer who has just completed a book on the history of sanctuary.

The defendants in the Arizona case, like those in a case in Texas, contend that their actions are protected by their right to free exercise

of religion under the First Amendment. Dr. Shriver says he supports the sanctuary movement because of what he calls an inconsistency in the application of the immigration laws that grants asylum for refugees from certain countries like Vietnam or the Soviet Union but not from El Salvador or Guatemala.

Advocates of offering sanctuary say Central American refugees should qualify under the Refugee Act of 1980, which grants asylum on the grounds of "persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution" at home.

In biblical times those being pursued in vengeance found safety in special cities of refuge established by Moses. In the Middle Ages, criminals were safe even from kings when they entered the gates of the

monastery. In the days before the U.S. Civil War, runaway slaves were protected in churches along the underground railroad.

Providing haven for those in danger is such an integral part of religious tradition that it takes its name from the most sacred part of a church — the sanctuary.

The mainstream Protestant churches, led by the 32-denominational National Council of Churches, support the sanctuary movement.

In 1984, the Rabbinical Assembly, which represents more than 1,200 Conservative rabbis around the world, passed a resolution favoring sanctuary.

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has expressed sympathy for the suffering of Latin American refugees but has not taken a position on sanctuary.

The National Association of

Evangelicals, representing 42 denominations, also has not taken a formal position on sanctuary. "Unofficially, I think that our people would not support the sanctuary movement," said the Reverend Billy A. Melvin, executive director of the association. "Evangelicals feel that there is a proper way to address the problem — through the law."

Mr. Neuhaus says parallels with slavery and the Vietnam War are not fully accurate.

The sanctuary workers, he said, are not principally interested in sheltering people but rather want to "score points" against the Reagan administration. In so doing, he said, a few aliens are exploited and the safety of tens of thousands of others in the country illegally are jeopardized by the added publicity about their presence.

Quartz watch in 18-ct. gold, with date. Sliding stainless steel bracelet.

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Spy Dust on Summit Road

There is a new, unwelcome entry in the glossary of diplomacy: nitrophenyl pentadiene aldehyde. It is the chemical the State Department says the Soviet Union uses to track diplomats in Moscow. That is a crude breach of the respect that civilized countries accord to diplomats, especially if the chemical is harmful. But the spy dust, like the White House's announcement of a new anti-satellite missile test, is a stage prop in a larger drama: President Ronald Reagan's November meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

The last few weeks have seen a torrent of tough talk from the White House, antipathy to the propaganda blasts from Moscow. The Kremlin's promise of a five-month moratorium on nuclear tests got the rapid brush-off it deserved. But then the White House announced it was not interested either in a comprehensive ban on anti-satellite missiles. At this rate of attrition, there will be little left to talk about at the Geneva summit meeting.

White House tacticians may see several advantages in striking a harsh pre-summit attitude. It softens up the Russians, lowers public expectations and guards against criticism of concessions. But there are dangers of excess.

The anti-satellite tests in particular are perilous brinkmanship. Surveillance and early-warning satellites provide a stabilizing force that both sides benefit in keeping inviolate, particularly the United States. To avoid drifting into an arms race no one needed, the American anti-satellite missile system was terminated in 1975. But the Soviet Union rashly

continued development, and the Defense Department started in 1977 to develop the new weapon that is now ready to be tested.

Unlike the cumbersome Soviet anti-satellite rocket, the Air Force's new missile is a highly advanced "homing vehicle" fired from an F-15 fighter. Once it is operational, the Soviet Union may feel unable to accept a treaty until it has caught up. Since homing vehicles can shoot down missiles as well as satellites, the advancing technology threatens to erode the anti-ballistic missile treaty.

The three tests that Congress has allowed the Air Force to conduct may not be enough to make the anti-satellite missile operational. But they are strides along a path from which there will soon be no return. Why risk stimulating a race in which there are only losers?

Mr. Reagan has spent \$1 trillion on rebuilding defense. He has hung tough in arms talks, letting the Soviet Union stalk out in dudded and walk back empty-handed. He left everyone guessing if he would continue to abide by the unratified SALT-2 treaty, accepting its limitations only at the last minute. Presumably he intends, at Geneva also, to present a tough image while preparing to take the last exit to a pragmatic compromise. That is not a bad negotiating strategy, if it works. The problem is the legacy he will leave if it does not: unbridled competition in every form of strategic weaponry. Spy dust stories may be useful adjuncts of the performer's art; anti-satellite tests are playing with unquenchable fire.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Eclipse of Mr. Moon Is Over

The Reverend Sun Myung Moon was released this week from a halfway house in Brooklyn after serving 13 months—most of it in the federal prison in Danbury, Connecticut—for tax fraud. For weeks before this event, full-page ads appeared in newspapers, including this one, questioning the justice of Mr. Moon's conviction. And at a news conference in Washington following his release, Mr. Moon's supporters, some of whom are clergymen, charged that his case was a serious infringement of First Amendment rights.

These arguments have been heard before. They were made before a series of federal courts to no avail. They were put forward by lawyers and public relations firms when the Supreme Court was considering a petition to hear Mr. Moon's appeal; but that petition was denied. It is reasonable to assume that these arguments failed to persuade a single court because they have no merit.

Mr. Moon was not prosecuted for criminal violation of the tax laws over a simple mis-

understanding or an innocent omission on his return. He was convicted not only of failing to report personal income but also of concealing, with his associates, fraudulent evidence to show that the funds in question were actually the property of his church. Freedom of religion is not threatened by this conviction, nor are other church leaders in jeopardy so long as they do not participate in conspiracies to conceal personal assets, forge documents or defraud the federal government.

The same law applies to every religious group. Church funds used for church purposes remain tax-exempt; funds that belong to individuals or that are generated by commercial or unrelated business activities of the church are taxable. Jurors can make factual findings about the source and ownership of assets.

It is fine that Mr. Moon has completed his sentence and was a model prisoner. But he is not a martyr and is not entitled to be treated as if he had been a prisoner of conscience.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Tanzania: Victim of Fallacies

Compared with many of his peers, President Julius Nyerere has appeared the very model of an African nationalist leader. His sincere commitment to socialism and his much-trumpeted personal integrity have made him the hero of many Western liberals. Yet, as Mr. Nyerere prepares to stand down after 24 years, he seems a pathetic figure—a man whose vain attachment to doctrinal purity has inflicted economic misery and destitution on a once relatively prosperous country.

Tanzania has been a spectacular victim of the fallacies of so-called "development economics," the main teachings of which are that the price mechanism and the free market have no relevance for the Third World and must be supplanted by a disastrous dirigisme.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

Another Hurdle for ANZUS

Agents of the French intelligence service seem to have been caught red-handed in a murderous sortie into New Zealand. New Zealanders are furious, and that France has to show for its caper is a dead photograph, a smug grin and another big problem for the ANZUS defense alliance in the South Pacific.

France is geared up for nuclear weapons tests on Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia. Such tests are opposed by New Zealand, Australia and various island nations in the South Pacific that are working to establish a nuclear-free zone in the region. The Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace environmental movement, was in the area to lead demonstrations against the tests when it was blown up and sunk by saboteurs in Auckland on July 10. One crewman was killed.

It developed that the General Directorate of External Security, France's equivalent of the CIA, was almost certainly involved. Mainstream French newspapers report that a

French-speaking couple arrested and charged with murder and sabotage were French agents. France has not acknowledged any involvement, but an investigation ordered by President François Mitterrand is under way. The prevailing view in Paris is that high-level officials must have known of the operation.

As things stand, Greenpeace plans to send another ship to the Pacific to replace the Rainbow Warrior, and the French navy is said to be under orders to use whatever force is necessary to prevent interference with the tests.

From the U.S. viewpoint the worst thing about the incident is that it feeds the already violent anti-nuclear sentiment in the South Pacific—a sentiment that is reflected in the squabble between the United States and New Zealand over the visit of nuclear-capable warships to New Zealand ports.

—Los Angeles Times

No Cause for Complacency

Signs that the Soviet Union is coming to terms with the profit motive, while the Chinese are embracing market forces with the enthusiasm of the convert, should be no cause for complacency in the West.

The imitator may progress farther than his model; the mood in the East is a reminder of the continuing need to dredge the channel of our industrial market economies. In the Soviet Union, moonlighting (having a second job in addition to one's main job) on such a scale that it is said to account for up to 80 percent of domestic repair jobs has forced the bureaucrats into a few tentative experiments with small profit-sharing cooperatives. The Chinese are moving towards private share ownership by the employees of an international-financed industrial plant. Old ideas in the West, maybe; but ideas which have fallen well short of desired conclusions.

—The Times (London)

FROM OUR AUG. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Dirigible Delights Rockefeller
CLEVELAND — Mr. John D. Rockefeller threw dignity to the winds late this afternoon and, tossing his cap in the air, ran about his lawn just like a schoolboy. He was jubilant because Mr. Frank Goodale, the young aeronaut, alighted at Forest Hill to pay his respects to him. Mr. Goodale is giving exhibition flights at Luna Park and before he set sail this afternoon he announced that he would visit Mr. Rockefeller. The head of the Standard Oil Company was eating his supper when the lodge keeper announced that an airship was alighting on the grounds. Mr. Rockefeller and his family rushed out as Goodale, in his dirigible balloon, was landing. "Welcome, welcome, my boy," cried Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Goodale said he "just dropped down" to pay his respects. He was invited to dinner but declined.

1935: House Passes Neutrality Bill
WASHINGTON — The House passed the compromise neutrality bill by acclamation on [Aug. 23]. Spurred by fears that the Administration might be contemplating support of a European attempt to apply pressure on Italy, Congress succeeded today with plans to tie the President's hands with neutrality legislation for the next six months. The suggestion that the President should receive permissive rather than mandatory powers in dealing with belligerents was rejected by the House. House leaders assured that these changes were acceptable to the Senate. Protests from Administration officials, notably those of the State Department, that provisions of the act would force the country to "run for cover" whenever war starts and would destroy the country's influence for peace, were disregarded.

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Nyerere Leaves Flawed Legacy in Tanzania

By Jonathan Power

Later I worked in the villages of Tanzania's southern highlands, organizing farmers' cooperatives and teaching in the evening. One of my students became the minister of agriculture. Later still, as a journalist, I came back frequently to film, report on and interview the president.

My admiration of him lived on. Mr. Nyerere's modesty, perceptiveness and self-criticism were beguiling. How is it, then, that I now consider Mr. Nyerere's Tanzania flawed?

It is partly because, in the nature of man, I expected a performance I do

adequate the soils are poor. Only the volcanic soils near Mount Kilimanjaro are truly fertile.

But there is potential. The north-east of Brazil, the poorest area of that country, is on the same latitude and has much the same ecology as Tanzania. But it is much more developed than its African counterpart.

Tanzania, too, has had more than its fair share of troubles from the vicissitudes of the world economy. The prices of its major exports—sisal, tobacco, sugar and cotton—have been unstable and have been falling for the last few years.

But despite external economic influences, the blame lies with Mr. Nyerere in the final analysis. He devised policies that eventually destroyed the values he stood for.

His economic policies, rather than releasing the potential of peasant agriculture, as has happened in Malawi and Zimbabwe, have undermined the attempt to communalize agriculture. Peasants used to living in simple family compounds were corralled into villages, often far from good land and a decent water supply.

Despite Mr. Nyerere's overwhelming public commitment to the countryside, state-controlled prices for agricultural produce were kept low to placate the relatively small, but politically volatile, urban population. The peasants therefore had little incentive to produce and diversify.

On the political front Mr. Nyerere's attempt to break away from the formalized structures of British government to create a society more truly reflecting African tribal consensus policies, ended up creating a near dictatorship. While by no means as crude as other African dictatorships, too many people in Tanzania have been imprisoned without trial.

Mr. Nyerere's political counsel has usually been in the direction of compromise and tolerance. He made the end of the war in Rhodesia possible. Mr. Nyerere steps down voluntarily—a considerable achievement in itself. Most post-colonial African leaders have left office only on death or after a coup d'état. But, as he goes, I wonder how he feels, this most self-critical of men. Why did it all have to go so very badly wrong?

Over the years freedom fighters from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa have come to owe Mr. Nyerere a lot for the hospitality and support he extended. Nevertheless, there are those within those movements, in particular SWAPO, or the South-West Africa People's Organization, who remember only the inside of Mr. Nyerere's jails.

Dissidents to these movements established leadership were given short shrift. By contrast, on the big issues

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U.S. Drug Rules May Be Hindering AIDS Research

By Harry Schwartz

SCARSDALE, N.Y. — Public awareness of the AIDS epidemic is now greater than ever before. The numbers explain why. More than 12,000 cases have been diagnosed to date and more than 6,000 Americans have died of the disease. The great majority of AIDS victims are young men in the prime of life.

In this situation the clamor for a medicine to cure AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is naturally mounting. And so is the number of Americans who—like Rock Hudson—are going abroad to try medicines that are unavailable in the United States because of Food and Drug Administration rules. The FDA insists that its rules are intended to protect sick people; the AIDS victims in America who are running to Mexico, France and other countries for treatment obviously believe the FDA rules are too strict.

What this means, clearly, is that despite the great public uproar over AIDS, the United States has not yet focused attention on the key questions: How do we discover new medicines to help sick people and what can we do to encourage and speed up such discoveries against AIDS and other killing and crippling ailments?

Recently an influential member of the House of Representatives sneered publicly when told that the average cost of research and development for a new drug now approaches \$100 million. The figure, he said, must surely be grossly inflated to justify the profits of the pharmaceutical industry. Oddly, this same Congressman has a relatively high number of AIDS victims among his constituents. Would he cavil, one wonders, at appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars to find a cure for AIDS?

The great majority of new and effective medicines are discovered by the private pharmaceutical industry, which is under constant attack. An endless stream of critics complain that drug prices are too high, that



By Mitchell in The Australian, Sydney, Corcoran & Whittier Syndicate

medicines have too many side effects, that many drugs permitted on the market are really unsafe, and so on. The fact that therapeutic drugs contribute enormously to improved health and longevity usually goes unmentioned. So does the fact that these medicines are often the most cost-effective therapies known.

This climate of discussion hardly encourages pharmaceutical firms to invest tens of millions of dollars looking for a remedy for a disease like AIDS, where much of the basic science required is still unknown.

Neither Congress nor the general public has any idea of what an army of chemists, pharmacologists, toxicologists and other specialists is required in the typical modern hunt for a new drug. Nor is there any understanding of how many years and how many tens of millions of dollars can be—and often are—spent fruitless-

ly because the desired medicine cannot be found. The harsh realities are suggested by the fact that corporations that spend \$300 million or \$400 million a year on pharmaceutical research do well if they average even one marketable, newly discovered drug every two years.

Pharmaceutical research is always a gamble, even when there is a far better background of scientific knowledge than we now have about AIDS. The huge financial risks of this research make wildcat oil exploration seem tame by comparison.

This background suggests that the tragic AIDS epidemic could have a positive byproduct if it produces a new look at the conventional wisdom in the drug field.

AIDS victims, understandably want a cure, not a compound that is guaranteed never to have a harmful side effect on anybody under any

circumstances. Should Americans not take a new look to see whether FDA rules are loaded too heavily in favor of unattainable perfect safety while underemphasizing the needs of the sick and the dying?

And should not Congressmen who specialize in attacking the pharmaceutical industry worry about their impact upon discouraging investments in research to try to find new cures for killer diseases?

AIDS victims and their families should bring these heretical ideas more forcefully to the FDA's attention. Such pressure might help increase industrial research on AIDS and thus increase the chance of finding desperately needed remedies.

The writer, a former member of the editorial board of The New York Times, writes frequently on health issues. He contributed this to the Times.

Reaganomics: Tax Cuts Alone Are Not Enough

By Arthur B. Laffer

WASHINGTON — By political standards Reaganomics would seem to be successful.

Running on much the same platform in 1984 as he did in 1980, Ronald Reagan was re-elected with a substantial plurality. The intervening four years apparently did not dissuade voters of Mr. Reagan's competence to manage the economy. So-called supply-side economics comprised much of Reaganomics and it is that which is the focus of this article.

On nonpolitical grounds the supply-side record is wide open to all who wish to take a look.

While a tax bill was passed in 1981, the actual tax cuts made possible by the legislation did not occur until months, sometimes years later. In fact, because the tax cuts were delayed, in reality there was only a 1.25-percent cut in calendar year 1981, a cumulative 10-percent cut in 1982 and a cumulative 20-percent cut during the whole of 1983.

The bulk of U.S. tax cuts began on Jan. 1, 1983, and the economic recovery began at the same time. Isn't it amazing how tax reductions do not work until they take effect?

More to the point, the downturn of 1981 and 1982 as foreseen by many a supply-side economist was actually the consequence of the delayed reductions in tax.

In the year before a tax cut, most people do everything that they can to postpone realizing income from the higher-taxed year in order to defer its recognition until the lower-taxed year commences.

foreign investments, grew in those two years at an average annual rate of some 6 percent.

Notwithstanding the masses of data and commentary emanating from the White House and the Republican Party during 1984 and beyond, some people still have not comprehended the magnitude of the effects of tax cuts.

Perhaps most surprising to traditionalists is the fact that inflation

money supply that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions, was exceptionally high during the 1983-84 period, averaging a 7.8-percent rate.

In 1979, the last time inflation accelerated to double digits, the same measure of the money supply grew by some 7.2 percent.

Rapid money growth is seen by traditionalists as leading to a higher

inflation rate and interest rates, in addition to a weaker economy.

The Federal Reserve does deserve much of the credit for lower inflation, interest rates and a stronger dollar. The Fed's success, however, was not based on austerity.

The Fed changed its policy to targeting prices. This fundamental policy change allows rapid money growth to coexist with lower inflation, lower rates of interest and an expanding economy.

All this means there should be no more stagflation.

Federal budget deficits are a lot larger than I ever thought they would be, especially given the economic growth experienced in the past two and a half years.

But I should point out that the NIPA deficit (a seasonally adjusted

Commerce Department measure) peaked in the fourth quarter of 1982, just before the actual tax cuts, and was \$43.1 billion lower in the first quarter of 1985 than the fourth quarter of 1982.

State and local surpluses have risen to a substantial \$20.8 billion during the first quarter of the year.

After adjusting for inflation, tax revenues for fiscal 1985 exceeded the Reagan administration's optimistic forecast of January 1983 by \$30.5 billion. Not bad, eh?

Defense spending is also \$25.6 billion less than had been projected back in January 1983.

Both tax revenues and defense spending reduced the deficit by \$56.1 billion. What could possibly have gone wrong?

Congress has literally gone on a spending spree in non-defense items. It exceeded the generous projections of January 1983 by a staggering \$77.8 billion.

As Mr. Reagan said, Congress has spent like drunken sailors, the difference being that drunken sailors usually spend their own money. By contrast, Congress always spends other people's.

Quite frankly, my miscalculation on the federal budget deficit was due to my overly generous perception that Congress would live up to its appointed role.

The solution to the federal budget problem must also include spending restraints. Tax cuts alone are not enough to cut the deficit.

The writer is the chairman of A.B. Laffer Associates, an economic forecasting concern in the United States. He contributed this comment to the Washington Post.

A New Kind Of China Syndrome?

By Lester Bernstein

LIDO BEACH, New York — If Congress lets it go through, the Chinese will soon be able to act on President Ronald Reagan's agreement allowing them to buy American nuclear reactors for electric power. Some may ask whether we should be making nuclear reactors available to China. But the more interesting question is why on earth the Chinese would want to buy them from a country that has made such a singular boast of its nuclear-power program.

Even more intriguing is the prospect that the Chinese may be able to teach us how to use the reactors. Mr. Reagan's agreement does a considerable favor for American manufacturers. China is free to make deals with French and West German manufacturers, who are just as eager as Americans are to supply the 10 plants China plans to build in a market estimated by the Chinese to involve \$10 billion to \$20 billion.

For their part, U.S. manufacturers have not attracted a single domestic order for a nuclear reactor since 1979. That was the year of the accident at Three Mile Island and, coincidentally, its cinematic premonition, "The China Syndrome." The movie raised the specter of the ultimate catastrophe in a nuclear power plant—a meltdown so devastating in its intensity that it might burn through the earth all the way to China.

For reasons deeper than Three Mile Island and the shock waves it created among environmentalists, nuclear-power development in the United States is at a dead end. There are 82 commercial nuclear operations but at least 110 more have been abandoned with a loss of \$15 billion.

It now takes 12 years to build a plant. Those that have opened since 1983 or still await completion have run six to eight times over budget; they cost three to four times more than their predecessors. After such overruns, some new plants will be unable to compete with oil, let alone coal, and half a dozen nuclear-invested utilities are near bankruptcy.

Yet the experts and global experience insist that American-pioneered technology can really work safely and efficiently. The world has 344 functioning plants, many of them with reactors made in the United States. The French use nuclear power to produce 60 percent of their electricity, four times the U.S. percentage.

Ironically, the Chinese may be able to do a better job with U.S. equipment than the United States. The U.S. program has been plagued by chaotic regulations, failure to standardize plant design, incompetence in such low-tech crafts as pouring concrete and welding metal, mismanaged contractors and subcontractors, inadequate oversight by state and federal officials, and an ingrained pass-the-buck psychology. This means blaming the regulator who concocts rules headless of cost, the supplier who piles add-ons to his cost-plus contract, the utility executive who tries to pass it all into the rate base inflicted on consumers.

Oddly enough, the Chinese may succeed precisely because they do not do things in what Americans are usually pleased to call the American way. Regulation is second nature to them, and denial has bred a certain parsimony. China is not celebrated for its protest marches, and the cause of environmental safety may lack some urgency in a country so

With Drought Broken, Recovery Period Starts For Stricken Africans

By Clifford D. May

NYALA, Sudan—A threadbare coat of green now covers much of the landscape of western Sudan.

Next to villages scattered along the dirt road leading from El Fasher to Nyala, bags of donated U.S. grain, which are referred to by the peasants as "Reagan," are piled.

Farmers tend fields of millet and sorghum. Children splash about in muddy water holes.

"A few months ago, this looked like absolute desert," said Allen Jones, head of the United Nations World Food Program operation in Sudan. "I couldn't believe anything had ever grown here."

In western Sudan, as in many parts of Africa, the main part of the relief effort is coming to an end and a more difficult period of recovery and rehabilitation is about to begin.

Throughout vast areas of the continent, the drought has broken, though there is no guarantee that adequate rains will continue to fall.

Despite foul-ups, bottlenecks and diversion of food, aid has reached millions in need. A surprising number of peasants, particularly in the western Sudan, where many had predicted a catastrophe, have managed to get by with little or no aid by subsisting on such nourishment as roots and wild berries.

Hundreds of thousands of others did not manage to survive what will certainly be known as the great famine of the mid-1980s. Tens of millions of Africans continue to suffer from hunger, malnutrition and chronic disease.

A few weeks ago the United Nations issued an emergency appeal for aid for Sudan. But after a tour of Darfur, the hardest-hit western region, the executive coordinator for emergency operations, Maurice F. Strong, concluded that what was needed was to use the food and trucks already in Sudan.

Supplies ordered from abroad now are unlikely to arrive in time to

be of much value. "We have to do everything we can to mobilize those resources that we can use now, in the next few weeks," said Mr. Strong.

"After that," he added, "we need to start working for the longer term."

Within days, U.S. helicopters are to begin operating in southern Darfur and along the Chad border, ferrying food to camps and villages that have been cut off by rain and floods.

Peasants in those and other areas will need all the strength they can muster to tend their crops and reap this year's main harvest, hoped for around November.

"In places that aid hasn't reached," said George Calderbank, head of agricultural services for the internationally financed Western Sahara Development Corp., "farmers are so weak they're actually collapsing in the fields, just falling down in the middle of weeding."

To distribute the food where it is most needed will require that rural areas of severe deprivation be identified and monitored.

A recent study by Unicef, the UN Children's Fund, concluded that "blanket distribution" of aid, coupled with "misappropriation" of resources, had too often meant that "the truly needy received little or nothing."

But development specialists say that after the harvest, most areas should be quickly weaned from relief aid. "The farmers are obviously very poor, and many of them are deeply in debt," said James Ogborn, the senior agronomist for Western Sahara Development.

"They need a good harvest this year and a good price for their crop," Mr. Ogborn said. "A distribution of 'Reagan' after the harvest will only hold prices down and ensure that they remain destitute."

In Sudan, as in many as a million peasants are still in camps or urban squatter settlements, or will return to rural areas too late to plant this year, so conflict between



Corpses

the relief and rehabilitation efforts is inevitable.

Experts say such conflict can be minimized, although not eliminated, through planning and coordination among the many organizations working in Sudan, Ethiopia and other African countries. Such coordination has been limited so far, but at least a few aid officials are working at it.

After the harvest, Mr. Strong said, redistributed foreign grain should be immediately warehoused and reserved for future emergencies.

Displaced people might be put to work on such projects as planting trees to hold back the desert or improving sanitation in disease-ridden inner cities and paid in cash that they could use to buy food from farmers.

Donated fertilizers could be sold to those farmers, and the proceeds used to continue the environmental rehabilitation programs.

Western development specialists contend that profound changes will be needed in governmental policies that provide food for soldiers and bureaucrats at the expense of the peasants who produce it. Such policies have long been the rule in most of the famine-afflicted countries of Africa.

Finally, for rehabilitation to succeed, progress must be made toward settling the civil wars that have caused widespread destruction, hastened economic deterioration and interfered with relief efforts in Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad and virtually every other African nation where hunger has been severe.

Chinese Navy Reportedly Had Role In Large-Scale Profiteering Scandal

By Dan Southerland

BEIJING—China's official military newspaper has provided the first confirmation of military involvement in a profiteering scandal on the southern island of Hainan.

Chinese Navy airplanes were used illegally to transport imported consumer goods for resale at a high markup earlier this year despite repeated injunctions from central government authorities against such activities, according to the People's Liberation Army Daily.

In an Aug. 17 report, the military daily said that from January to March of this year, a certain unidentified air force unit of the Chinese Navy used military aircraft on six occasions to transport from Hainan island to Sichuan province imported consumer products that were not supposed to be brought out of Hainan.

Hainan has been designated an "open port" with import privileges denied to other areas with special development zones that have a degree of economic autonomy.

The products from Hainan included more than 6,000 video cassettes, 1,038 video cassette recorders, 386 television sets, and one Japanese-made minibus. The total value of the products was more than 6 million yuan (\$2.07 million), the military newspaper said.

The People's Liberation Army Daily thus confirmed earlier suspicions of military involvement in China's recently disclosed Hainan affair, viewed by some observers as the biggest profiteering scandal to occur since the country began its open-door policy toward trade and investment more than six years ago.

Earlier unconfirmed reports indicated that the Chinese Navy had played a role in illegally transporting by sea thousands of imported motor vehicles from Hainan to the Chinese mainland.

It was not clear whether the military newspaper had addressed the question of sea transport in other editions, since the publication is not easily obtained by foreigners. Foreigners are not allowed to subscribe to it.

The reported involvement of naval aircraft in the Hainan affair would have constituted only one

small part of the scandal, since hundreds of millions of dollars in illicit loans were involved, according to reports carried by the official Xinhua news agency earlier this month. But the full story has yet to be revealed. Xinhua said earlier that 143 cases of criminal practice were still under investigation.

Foreigners here said it is logical to assume that the navy used not only airplanes but also sea-going vessels to carry some of the imported consumer goods to the mainland, given the navy's heavy involvement in strategic Hainan. It would be difficult to move thousands of vehicles in a relatively short period of time by means other than military sea transport.

When the Hainan scandal was first disclosed three weeks ago, the Chinese press cited investigative reports showing that \$9,000 motor vehicles were moved from Hainan to the mainland for resale, along with other imported consumer goods, which were then resold at double or triple their original price.

In its Aug. 17 report, the People's Liberation Army Daily said that the navy division which it cited had

been involved not only in illegally transporting goods but also in selling them for total revenue amounting to more than 2.4 million yuan (\$827,586).

It said the division's illegal activities occurred after central government authorities had formally stipulated that government organizations not engage in business activities.

Even after a discipline inspection team was sent to Hainan in early March to investigate the case, leaders of the navy division were reported to have ignored the investigation and continued to transport imported products off the island for resale elsewhere.

A military commission of the Communist Party Central Committee accused leading cadres of the navy division of forging Communist Party ideals and discipline. A party warning was delivered to the commander and political commissar of the division and serious demerits were recorded in their records, the People's Liberation Army Daily said. The division's chief of staff also got a warning and demerit.

Corruption in the Chinese military is a sensitive issue, given the traditional image of the armed forces as a highly disciplined force.

But the official press has from time to time touched on the subject in recent years. In December 1983, for example, the English-language China Daily reported that two navy officers at the Canton naval base who sold airplane fuel to a trafficker in exchange for gifts were sent to jail for two years.



Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader.

For Deng's 81st Birthday, the Press In Beijing Publishes a Gift of Song

Reuters

BEIJING—The official press published on Friday the lyrics of a song strongly praising the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, in preparation for his 81st birthday Saturday.

Mr. Deng has avoided the personality cult that surrounded his predecessors, Mao and Hua Guofeng, but analysts said that the new song, "Hello, Xiaoping," recalled such names as "Our Leader Chairman Mao."

The song's lyrics were translated as follows:

The smiles which had been lost today grace the eyebrows,
The bound feet now prance over the golden bridge.
The singing which had been swallowed bursts from the breast,
Hello Xiaoping, hello Xiaoping.

Mr. Deng has engineered China's economic opening to the West since he returned to power in 1978, following a period of disgrace under Mao. He has gained popularity among Chinese for his relatively pragmatic approach to government.

Biographies of Chinese leaders are generally sketchy, and in the absence of official guidance, Mr. Deng's 80th birthday was widely marked last year on Aug. 22. But according to a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, his birth date was Aug. 24, 1904.

Role of Soviet Seasonal Workers Arouses Debate

By Celestine Bohlen

MOSCOW—To a police colonel in the north Caucasus, they are nothing more than "money grubbers who live from dawn to dusk, don't drink, live in swinish conditions and suffer untold hardships just for the sake of half a sack of money."

That makes shabashniki, as migrant seasonal workers in the Soviet Union are known, alien to "the principles of our economy and of our morals" and "socially harmful," as A. Didyenko concluded in a letter to the newspaper Izvestia.

This is one view of a group of workers whose precarious existence on the fringes of private enterprise has prompted a hot debate in the Soviet press.

Another view comes from a shabashnik himself. "Yes, we earn good wages," said one who dared not give his name to the newspaper. "And this automatically puts the law enforcement bodies on the alert."

In recent months, as public dialogue about Soviet economic options has opened up, the shabashnik has emerged as the focus of several key questions: To what extent can people accumulate private wealth in the Soviet Union, and how should the state control it?

The debate so far has been rather positive toward the shabashnik, whose initiative is compared favorably to sluggish performances in the official economy. The trend seems to be toward a more flexible definition of legal work outside the public sector.

The issue also has led to discussions about the need for tax reform, perhaps involving a single progressive income tax that would treat salaried and nonsalaried income alike. Other proposals for controlling incomes aired recently in the press include reduction on interest

rate at savings banks and registering the purchase of expensive items on income declarations.

Another idea, promptly and "sharply rejected" in one newspaper, would require fellow workers to approve purchases costing more than 1,000 rubles (about \$1,170 at official rates).

There also is talk about stiffer taxes on inheritance, a sensitive subject that has elicited wide comment going to the heart of the Soviet economic dilemma: the search

for a balance between social equality and individual motivation.

"What stimulus for work would we have," wondered A. Nikonov, of Kriwoi Rog, "if we knew that our children would have to start all over again?" I. Chagrin of Archangel felt just as strongly that "all young people should start out under more or less equal conditions."

Much of the current debate over personal wealth has to do with so-called "unearned income," or illegal profits made in the Soviet Union's pervasive black market.

Illegal "unearned income" is "an economic, social and moral evil," On that, all agree. Speaking in Leningrad, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, observed that "people are so indignant about the fact of unearned incomes" that there had been demands for legislation.

But there also is a grayer area involving illegal "earned" income, the dilemma of the shabashnik, who is neither a black marketeer nor a speculator. He does work that

is needed, often in agriculture or rural construction. An estimate by the Academy of Sciences is that half of rural construction is done by shabashnik brigades.

He works in groups similar to the brigades favored in the Soviet Union now, and his earnings depend on his product.

The difference is that the shabashnik works outside the system, without links to government ministries, under private arrangements with enterprises or collective farms

looking for ways of finishing work long overdue.

As a rule, he works harder, finishes the job faster and is paid more, in cash or in kind, than his salaried counterparts.

According to one article in Izvestia, the origins of the present-day shabashnik date back to the early 1960s, when itinerant workers, mainly Koreans, joined groups looking for temporary work, mostly in southern regions.

There are few statistics on the phenomenon. One report said that about 100,000 migrate from the Transcaucasian republics a year, the same number from the northern Caucasus and about 50,000 each from Moldavia, the Baltic republics and eastern Belorussia and the Ukraine.

In one region, a letter-writer to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that of the 28 pupils in her class, all but one were involved in seasonal work.

"Seasonal work has become a

real calamity in our region," wrote a student from the Chechen-Ingush region. "Walk through some villages in the summer and you will see that every other house is shut up—whole families have gone off on seasonal work."

"Like nomads, we wander back and forth with our suitcases," another said. Seasonal workers, she added, can be recognized by their clothes—leather coats, jeans, imported boots and jewelry.

Izvestia quoted one shabashnik as saying that his group always prepared the fields themselves in the fall for spring sowing and repaired the machinery because they could not trust the collective farm workers to do the job.

"Work is so intensive that in one season an average shabashnik lost 10 kilos of weight," he wrote of his brigade.

The shabashnik's free-wheeling ways irk the authorities. Mr. Didyenko, the police lieutenant colonel from Stavropol, noted that shabashniki have no residence permits and may live in "an unauthorized place" for only 1.5 months before he ejects them. He also noted that they tend to swell their ranks with tramps and drunks, paying them out of their own profits.

Come harvest time, in cases where they are paid in kind, they often bribe local officials, drivers and market authorities to unload their produce.

"How else can we treat these people?" he asked. "They are breaking the law in every way."

Sikh Moderates Will Take Part In Punjab Vote

NEW DELHI—The moderate Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, said Friday that it would participate in next month's elections to choose a new assembly in Punjab.

Surjit Singh Barnala, who was elected to replace Harchand Singh Longowal as the Akali Dal leader, said that the party would take part in the Sept. 25 elections even though "time is short," the Press Trust of India reported from Chandigarh, the Punjab capital.

Mr. Longowal, the most prominent Sikh moderate, was killed Tuesday by extremists in Punjab. He had urged a delay in the elections to resolve disputes between moderates and extremists.

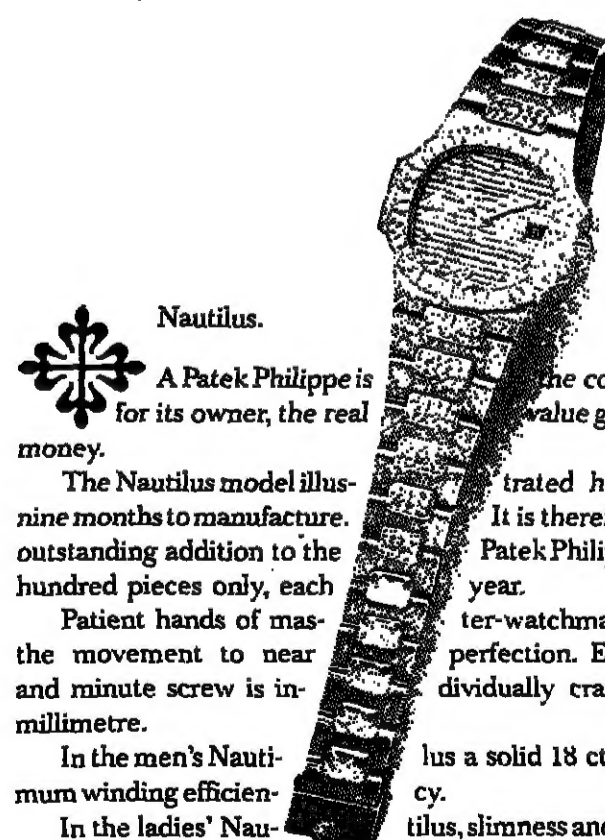
In another development, Punjab state officials dismissed the state director-general of police, Kripal Singh Dhillon, following assertions that security lapses had resulted in Mr. Longowal's death.

Earlier Friday, Mr. Dhillon said that restraints on security forces entering Sikh temples meant that the safety of candidates for the vote could not be guaranteed.

MEMORIAL NOTICE
STANLEY RUDWARG
August 16th, 1984.

Universal man, my beloved friend and partner, devoted father. His worldwide journeys with Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, The Institute for World Order and The Rockefeller Foundation have left many friendships and memories. His belief in humanity and dreams of one world will live on.

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Each link of the Nautilus bracelet is hand-crafted; polished or satin-finished, and then individually assembled. In reality, it is only by being hand-finished that a timepiece can be turned into a masterpiece.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USPS	28.5	28.5	28.5	+1/4
Boeing	175.0	175.0	175.0	+1/4
IBM	165.0	165.0	165.0	+1/4
AT&T	155.0	155.0	155.0	+1/4
General Electric	145.0	145.0	145.0	+1/4
Westinghouse	135.0	135.0	135.0	+1/4
Rockwell	125.0	125.0	125.0	+1/4
Boeing	115.0	115.0	115.0	+1/4
Boeing	105.0	105.0	105.0	+1/4
Boeing	95.0	95.0	95.0	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1316.4	1325.2	1325.2	+8.2
Trans	485.0	492.7	492.7	+7.7
Unif	540.0	552.1	552.1	+12.1
Comp	540.0	552.1	552.1	+12.1

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Composite	1316.4	1325.2	+8.2	1.5B
Industrials	1316.4	1325.2	+8.2	1.5B
Utilities	1316.4	1325.2	+8.2	1.5B
Finance	1316.4	1325.2	+8.2	1.5B

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 75,571,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 84,000,000
Prev. consolidated close 1311.14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Price	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	24.0	24.0	15	0.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	15	0.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	15	0.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	15	0.0
New High	24.0	24.0	15	0.0
Volume down	24.0	24.0	15	0.0

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week	Year	Chg.
Composite	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
Industrials	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
Finance	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
Utilities	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
Transp.	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
AMEX	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
AMEX	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
AMEX	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0
AMEX	24.0	24.0	24.0	0.0

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
Bonds	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0
Utilities	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0
Industrials	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Price	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0
Declined	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0
Unchanged	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0
Total Issues	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0
New High	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0
Volume down	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
Aug. 22	151,117	22,246	1,347	1,347
Aug. 23	151,117	22,246	1,347	1,347
Aug. 24	151,117	22,246	1,347	1,347
Aug. 25	151,117	22,246	1,347	1,347
Aug. 26	151,117	22,246	1,347	1,347

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Industrials	1316.4	1325.2	+8.2	1.5B
Transp.	1316.4	1325.2	+8.2	1.5B
Finance	1316.4	1325.2	+8.2	1.5B
Composite	1316.4	1325.2	+8.2	1.5B

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	4 P.M. volume
4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
231.6	231.6	231.6	0.0	1.5B

Prices Mixed in Quiet Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Friday in light trading as investors focused their attention on takeover situations.

Late buying helped the Dow Jones industrial average finish the day with a slight gain of 0.22 to 1,325.32. For the week, the Dow added 5.60. Declines outnumbered advances by a 5-7 ratio. Volume shrank to 75.27 million from 90.6 million Thursday.

Analysts said the market drifted in a general downtrend with takeover situations generating much of the day's activity. They said advances earlier this week had amounted to a normal, reflex reaction to an "oversold" market.

Some participants contended that, in face of negative economic news, the market had been doing well by holding fairly steady.

USF&G Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing 1/4 to 33 1/2.

Sears followed, up 1/4 to 35 1/4.

Transway International Corp. was third, adding 1/4 to 44 1/4. Nortek Inc. sweetened its hostile bid for the company to \$45 a share from \$40. Nortek eased 1/4 to 16 1/4.

Revlon, the target of a hostile takeover bid by Pantry Pride Inc., fell 1/4 to 46 1/4. Pantry Pride was unchanged at 7 1/4. After the market closed,

Pantry Pride said it intended to sell "substantially all" of Revlon assets except the beauty products division.

SCM Corp., the target of a hostile takeover bid by Hanson Trust, advanced 1/4 to 66. After the close, SCM said its board would meet Sunday to consider the offer.

In auto stocks, General Motors lost 1/4 to 36 1/4, Ford 1/4 to 43 1/4. Chrysler inched up 1/4 to 36 1/4. All three companies reported lower mid-August car sales.

Phibro-Salomon fell 1/4 to 39 1/4 after a major brokerage house lowered its opinion of the firm to "neutral" from "attractive."

Tektronix was the session's biggest loser, falling 4 1/4 to 57 1/4 after it said its first-quarter earnings probably would not match those of last year.

MCA was the day's biggest winner, advancing 3 1/4 to 67 1/4 amid rumors that it had resumed talks with RCA Corp. RCA has expressed interest in acquiring MCA.

Among tech stocks, IBM inched up 1/4 to 126 1/4. Digital Equipment lost 1 to 99 1/4 and Cray Research advanced 1 1/4 to 49 1/4.

Among other blue chips, AT&T lost 1/4 to 21 1/4, U.S. Steel eased 1/4 to 30 1/4. General Electric dropped 1/4 to 60, and American Express declined 1/4 to 41 1/4. Eastman Kodak added 1/4 to 44 1/4.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
12/84	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4	1316.4

Tuesdays

With help and
from the
Commodities
Column.

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(Continued on Page 10)

Statistics Index
SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 24-25, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

Japan, the United States
Need Their Interdependence

By Kiyohiko Fukushima
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite some progress by Congress in reducing federal expenditures in the 1986 fiscal year, the U.S. budget deficit remains high and could easily balloon back to the \$200-billion range in the event of a cyclical economic slowdown. Thus, the now familiar pattern of high interest rates, overvalued dollar and bloated U.S. trade deficit also is certain to continue in the years ahead. Frustration over this situation also will continue to strain the economic relationship between the United States and Japan.

Each country tends to blame the other's macroeconomic policies as the major cause of the imbalance, but the remarkable fact is that both the Japanese government and the Reagan administration are motivated by essentially the same economic philosophies.

Over the last decade, Japan has worked hard to reduce its budget deficit by cutting spending without a major tax increase. During the last five years the Reagan administration has been trying to do the same. Ironically, Japan's mild success in controlling its budget deficit has complicated U.S. efforts to restore fiscal balance.

In contrast to its position at home, the Reagan administration has been urging Japan to stimulate domestic demand. But since the movement toward reducing the budget deficit and reforming the government is deeply rooted in Japan, chances of such change in Japan's macroeconomic policy are slim.

Japan's current drive for smaller government started around 1975. The burgeoning budget deficit after the first oil crisis set some thinkers in Japan to publish an article, "Suicide of Japan," which inveighed against the growing tendencies of dependence on government among the younger Japanese. The article called for self-reliance, discipline and hard work to build a better future.

Reducing the degree of interdependence would hurt Japan and the United States severely.

Within the Japanese leadership the uncontrollable budget deficit soon became public enemy No. 1. Successive Japanese prime ministers tried different methods to combat it. Takeo Fukuda, who took office in 1976, tried to grow out of the deficit by stimulating the economy through more spending based on the locomotive theory popular in the Carter years, and failed. Masayoshi Ohira's proposal for a tax increase led to an electoral setback for his party in 1979, a year after he took office.

Logically, there was no choice left for Mr. Ohira's successor but to cut spending. Since Zenko Suzuki pledged to pursue this path when he took over in 1980, the movement for smaller government became official government policy. An authoritative council on government reform was set up with wide public support.

After Mr. Suzuki resigned in 1982, his successor, Yasuhiro Nakasone, at one time the state minister for government reform, became the advocate of this political and economic thinking, a factor that helped him to succeed Mr. Suzuki. With this background, Mr. Nakasone was able to freeze or reduce all government spending in nominal terms for three consecutive years except for military expenditures and a few other items.

This has gradually reduced the government's borrowing as a percentage of gross national product from 6 percent in 1979 to 3.8 percent this year.

Japan's drive for smaller government has more than 10 years of consensus building behind it. For Mr. Nakasone to reverse course in response to foreign political pressures might well be a formula for political suicide.

As the Japanese government's borrowing decreased, surplus private funds became available for overseas investment. At the same time, Japanese corporations sought to increase their exports to compensate for reduced government spending.

In the United States, in contrast, a dramatic jump in interest

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Icahn Has
50.3%
Of TWA

Move Apparently
Assures Takeover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn, the New York financier, raised his interest in Trans World Airlines to 50.3 percent of its outstanding shares on Friday, a move that appeared to give him a victory in his struggle for control of TWA.

Mr. Icahn raised his stake from 47 percent, boosting his holdings to about 17.49 million shares of the approximately 34.5 million shares outstanding, a spokesman said after financial markets had closed for the week.

The spokesman, Peter Rosenblatt, refused to discuss Mr. Icahn's plans, and Mr. Icahn was unavailable for comment.

Earlier in the week, after the TWA board refused to adopt proposals that would have been favorable to a rival bidder, Texas Air Corp., Mr. Icahn said he would seek to seal control of TWA by increasing his holdings to more than 50 percent.

It is believed that he purchased a 930,000-share block of TWA stock that traded Friday at \$22.50 a share.

TWA ended the week at \$22.375 a share, unchanged from Thursday's close.

Mr. Icahn previously offered to buy the TWA shares he did not already own for \$24 a share in cash, but he also said he would enter the market to buy shares at more favorable terms.

Texas Air offered \$26 a share for TWA, but was opposed by the company's unions, which negotiated wage concessions with Mr. Icahn.

Mr. Icahn reached the agreement on Aug. 5 with leaders of TWA's two largest unions, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers and the Airline Pilots Association.

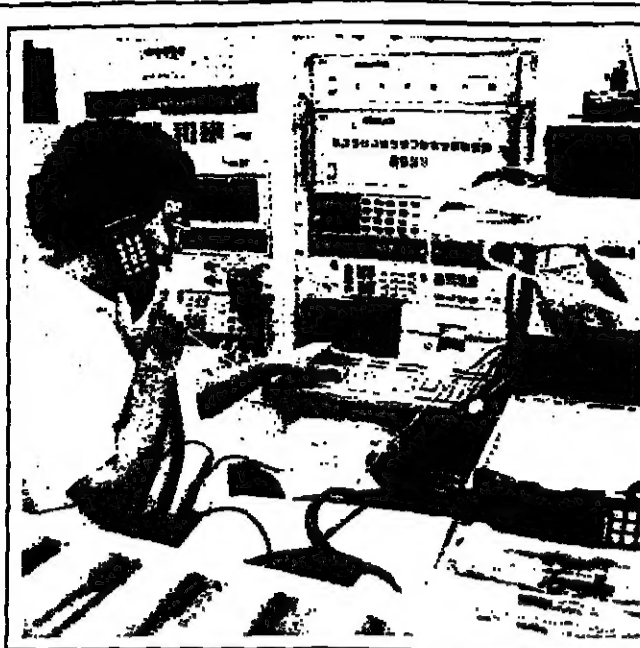
The agreement, calling for employee concessions in return for 20 percent of the company's stock, required Mr. Icahn to take control of TWA and keep its assets largely intact during the three-year pact.

Directors of TWA decided on Tuesday not to block Mr. Icahn's offer and refused to grant Texas Air options to buy the airline's valuable assets.

Some Wall Street sources had said that Texas Air Corp. and Icahn representatives had been negotiating an agreement under which Texas Air would drop its offer for TWA.

Mr. Icahn confirmed in an interview Thursday that the talks with Texas Air were going on.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



Gopal Talati, a systems tester for Motorola, checking a cellular mobile phone.

Motorola in the High-Tech Market
Analysts Optimistic After Decade of Ups and Downs

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — For many middle-aged Americans, the name Motorola evokes memories of their first television set or car radio. These days, however, Motorola is making its mark in the high-tech world of semiconductors, computers and mobile phones.

But Motorola's technological expansion in the past decade has not always gone smoothly. And today, the company is plagued with problems in the very businesses that it is counting on for fast growth in the future.

Low-priced cellular mobile phones from Japan have produced losses for Motorola's mobile-phone division, notwithstanding its 40-percent market share. Four-Phase Systems Inc., Motorola's computer unit, which is also in the red, laid off 500 employees last week. And a worldwide slump has hurt Motorola's semiconductor division even though that unit is weathering the downturn far better than many of its competitors.

As a result of these problems, Motorola's earnings dropped to \$26 million in the second quarter, from \$98 million in the second quarter of 1984. Despite the turbulence in the marketplace, Robert W. Galvin, Motorola's chairman, boasts that the company, which had revenues of \$5.5 billion last year, will remain on a fast-growth track. In 1980, Motorola had net sales of \$3.3 billion.

"I suppose that by the turn of this decade the corporation should be doing something on the order of \$10 billion worth of business and sometime in the middle '90s potentially double that," said Mr. Galvin, 62, the son of Motorola's founder.

Mr. Galvin scoffs at suggestions that any of his company's ailing divisions face long-term problems. "The businesses that we're engaged in still have a tremendous life ahead of them," he said from Motorola's headquarters in Schaumburg, Ill., 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of downtown Chicago.

On Wall Street many analysts share his optimistic view.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Guinness Wins
Struggle for
Control of Bell

By Bob Hagerly
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Guinness PLC announced Friday that its £360-million (\$504-million) takeover bid had succeeded in gaining control of Arthur Bell & Sons PLC, a distiller of whisky based in Perth, Scotland.

Guinness, a brewing and retailing company based in London, said acceptance counted so far had raised its stake in Bell to about 65 percent.

The victory by Guinness ended a two-month struggle that was more bitter than the company's famous black stout. The two companies attacked each other through press releases and full-page newspaper advertisements with a ferocity unusual even by the aggressive standards of recent British takeover battles.

Guinness made a slogan of the phrase, "Bells has lost its way." Bell retorted that "Guinness's publicity masks its basic weaknesses in business and management methods."

But Guinness was able to score points by stressing the sluggish growth of Bell's earnings per share in the past three years, its failure to make rapid gains in the U.S. market, and a decline in its share of the British market, although Bell remains the biggest-selling whisky in Britain.

In recent years, Guinness has been trying to reduce dependence on the slow-growing beer business, which provided 85 percent of the company's operating profit in the six months ended in March. Thus, many observers initially were surprised that Guinness chose to pursue a company in an even more sluggish business, Scotch whisky.

Gourmet Stores
To Be Acquired

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Ernest Saunders, chief executive of Guinness PLC, said late Friday that the company expected to acquire Hédard SA, a Paris-based maker of gourmet foods, for about £10 million (\$14 million).

He said the company was being acquired from the family of Philip Brunon, who would continue to manage the business. The sale is subject to French government approval, but Mr. Saunders said he expected to complete the transaction Wednesday.

He said Guinness aimed to expand sales of Hédard products in the United States.

But London investment analysts say the acquisition will give Guinness another steady source of profit and provide the financial strength needed to pursue more aggressively its expansion in higher-growth areas, such as retailing and health products.

"It's easier to do things if you're starting from a larger base," said Colin Humphreys, an analyst at the stockbrokerage of Scrimgeour Vickers & Co.

The combined company will have annual sales of about £1.5 billion, and John Spicer of Grieve, Grant & Co. forecast that it would produce pretax profit of £140 million in the year ended in September 1986, up from the £85 million Guinness is expected to report for the current fiscal year.

The acquisition of Bell marks the peak of a diversification drive that has extended Guinness into operation of cigarette, candy and newspaper shops and health spas and manufacture of vitamins and dietary products. Guinness officials insist that this drive is better founded than a well-melting diversification pursued by the company in the 1960s and 1970s.

Ernest Saunders, a former top marketing executive for Nestlé SA who took over as chief executive of Guinness in 1981, spent much of his first three years undoing the earlier spree. He oversaw the closure or sale of about 150 operating companies, extracting the company from such fields as film finance, baby clothing, vacation camps, confectionery and plastics. The company continues to publish its Book of Records, however.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 23	Aug. 23
Australian dollar	1.365	1.365
British pound	1.780	1.780
Canadian dollar	1.280	1.280
Deutsche mark	1.620	1.620
French franc	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	2036	2036
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6
Netherlands guilder	3.60	3.60
New Zealand dollar	1.27	1.27
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64
Swedish krona	4.66	4.66
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48
Taiwan dollar	24.6	24.6
West German mark	1.36	1.36
Yen	163.6	163.6

Other Dollar Values	Aug. 23	Aug. 23
Australian dollar	0.734	0.734
British pound	0.596	0.596
Canadian dollar	0.771	0.771
Deutsche mark	0.610	0.610
French franc	0.0153	0.0153
Italian lira	0.0236	0.0236
Japanese yen	0.0060	0.0060
Netherlands guilder	0.0025	0.0025
Spanish peseta	0.0039	0.0039
Swedish krona	0.0010	0.0010
Swiss franc	0.0007	0.0007
Taiwan dollar	0.0370	0.0370
West German mark	0.734	0.734
Yen	0.0060	0.0060

Interest Rates

Europe Currency Deposits	Aug. 23	Aug. 23
1 month	7 1/4 - 7 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 3/4
3 months	7 1/4 - 7 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 3/4
6 months	7 1/4 - 7 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 3/4
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 3/4

Sources: European Money Market (EMM), D.M. (D.M.), P.F. (P.F.), L.L. (L.L.), S.F. (S.F.), U.S. (U.S.), J.Y. (J.Y.), S.D. (S.D.), S.A. (S.A.), S.I. (S.I.), S.R. (S.R.), S.T. (S.T.), S.V. (S.V.), S.W. (S.W.), S.X. (S.X.), S.Y. (S.Y.), S.Z. (S.Z.), S.A. (S.A.), S.B. (S.B.), S.C. (S.C.), S.D. (S.D.), S.E. (S.E.), S.F. (S.F.), S.G. (S.G.), S.H. (S.H.), S.I. (S.I.), S.J. (S.J.), S.K. (S.K.), S.L. (S.L.), S.M. (S.M.), S.N. (S.N.), S.O. (S.O.), S.P. (S.P.), S.Q. (S.Q.), S.R. (S.R.), S.S. (S.S.), S.T. (S.T.), S.U. (S.U.), S.V. (S.V.), S.W. (S.W.), S.X. (S.X.), S.Y. (S.Y.), S.Z. (S.Z.), S.A. (S.A.), S.B. (S.B.), S.C. (S.C.), S.D. (S.D.), S.E. (S.E.), S.F. (S.F.), S.G. (S.G.), S.H. (S.H.), S.I. (S.I.), S.J. (S.J.), S.K. (S.K.), S.L. (S.L.), S.M. (S.M.), S.N. (S.N.), S.O. (S.O.), S.P. (S.P.), S.Q. (S.Q.), S.R. (S.R.), S.S. (S.S.), S.T. (S.T.), S.U. (S.U.), S.V. (S.V.), S.W. (S.W.), S.X. (S.X.), S.Y. (S.Y.), S.Z. (S.Z.), S.A. (S.A.), S.B. (S.B.), S.C. (S.C.), S.D. (S.D.), S.E. (S.E.), S.F. 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Analysts Consider Motorola's Problems to Be Temporary

about the time the snail began. The 68020 is part of a new generation of microprocessors that will give desk-top computers a great deal more speed and processing power. A microprocessor is a sophisticated logic chip that serves as a key thinking component of microcomputers.

"I think the 68020 is the best architecture out there for full 32-bit microprocessors," said Eberstadt's Eric Cooper, who noted that Apollo Computer Inc. and Hewlett-Packard Co. are using it in their workstation computers, often for computer-aided design. "But I think it will get some very strong competition from Intel when its 386 comes out this fall."

Making life tougher for Motorola is International Business Machine Corp.'s part ownership of Intel Corp., whose 16-bit microprocessor was chosen for IBM's personal computer. Speaking about the IBM-Intel link, Mr. Galvin said: "That affects the vol-

time of our business, but we still do a lot of business with IBM."

At one time the most diversified semiconductor company, Motorola also makes memory chips, but it has limited its role in that cutthroat business, which the Japanese dominate. After having been late to market with its 256-K chip, the highest-capacity chip now available, Motorola is racing to introduce the next generation, a one-megabit dynamic random-access memory chip, early next year. But the Japanese are expected to beat Motorola to market by a few months.

"I see Japan as a head of the parade," said Daniel L. Kleckin, an analyst with Montgomery Securities. "But at least the Japanese won't have the one-, one-and-a-half-year lead they had with the 256-K chip."

In semiconductors, Motorola has become very far very fast: inasmuch as 10 years ago it was a consumer electronics company that was just starting to fiddle with silicon chips. It unloaded its money-

Using Quaker television operation. In 1974 and in 1981 it got out of the car radio business — the business where it got its start and its name, a combination of "motor" and "Victrola."

Even though it left car radios behind, communications remains a \$2-billion-a-year business for Motorola. Although cellular mobile phones make up just 10 percent of Motorola's communications sales, they are the product to watch in that sector, analysts say. Some analysts estimate it will be a \$5-billion-a-year business in five to seven years. The bulk of communications revenues comes from two-way radio systems, used by police departments, construction companies and utilities.

Despite the glamour in mobile phones, Motorola has lost money in it, mainly because of what the company calls "predatory pricing" by some Japanese manufacturers. Motorola has asked the government to find the Japanese guilty of dumping the phones, and the Com-

merce Department has made a preliminary determination that the Japanese were selling cellular car phones for as little as 50 percent of their fair value.

"It looks as if the president will give them some relief on the pressures of Japanese cellular pricing," said Michael Krasko, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin. "That fact along with their cost cutting should enable cellular to come pretty close to breaking even."

Motorola has about 40 percent of the domestic market for both the cellular phones and the base stations that process the signals. It is also providing cellular equipment to England, Austria, Hong Kong and Israel.

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representative or Max Farnham,
521 Neully Cedex, France,
lex: 613 375.

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RESPONSES

1. To study naturalized populations of *Rhizobium* strain selection and strains, establish *Rhizobium* symbiosis with legume broadens, in type studies for improved biological long term persistence of the *Rhizobium* mean. To develop suitable inoculants for field use in dry areas.
2. To work closely with the agroponic FLIP and Farming Systems Program nitrogen fixation in field experimentation techniques and genotype selection.
3. To strengthen contacts with and enhance their efforts on symbiosis towards this end, to conduct spectroscopy and to participate in the training courses.
4. To establish effective collaboration to augment the local research ICARDA.

QUALIFICATION

A Ph.D. in microbiology with at least in microbiology. Specialization in microbiology would be desirable. Experience of work with lentil, faba bean or chickpea or previous involvement in training essential prerequisite is competence and a knowledge of Arabic and/or English.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The candidates would be based in Aleppo, Syria, and be responsible to the leader of the Food and Agriculture Organization. The candidate is entitled to an international background and experience; use of animal home leave; non-contributory pension fund.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Candidates should send 2 copies of curriculum vitae and references of at least 3 referees by airmail questionnaire to:

**Personnel Section
ICARDA
P.O. Box 546
Aleppo, Syria**

Applications should be received by 15 November 1980.

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Dr. P. S. Sahasrabudhe, Director, ICAR Research Complex for Legumes, has been appointed as the Food Legume Improvement Officer. He will conduct research on the FLIP on rhizobiology with the biotic nitrogen fixation in the dry through lentils, chickpeas and faba beans.

QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Sahasrabudhe, MSc in Rhizobium spp., undertakes field testing for suitability as inoculants in collection and use it in collaboration with Rhizobium strains a host genetic, biological nitrogen fixation, and study of Rhizobium strains in field environments and inoculation techniques.

EDUCATION

Dr. Sahasrabudhe is a Ph.D. in Rhizobium and crop-physiologists in the ICAR program in studying the biological nitrogen fixation in legumes. He has been instrumental in evaluating novel production and long term rotational effects.

TRAINING

Dr. Sahasrabudhe has helped to establish national programs and help to establish biotic nitrogen fixation studies. Total training programs in rhizobiology and general food legume residential courses.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Dr. Sahasrabudhe has worked with other Centers of Excellence in rhizobiology research effort at ICAR.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. Sahasrabudhe has 5 years experience of research in the field of Rhizobium ecology and working in developing countries. His work would be considered desirable, and his services would be useful. As he is spoken and written English, French would be valuable.

APPOINTMENT

Dr. Sahasrabudhe is from Aleppo, North Syria and would be working in the Legume Improvement Program, ICAR Legume Improvement Program, International tax-free salary based on pay, allowance towards housing and medical insurance scheme.

EDUCATION

Dr. Sahasrabudhe has their curriculum vitae and names of their reference FLIP/2/85 to ICAR.

OFFICER

Dr. Sahasrabudhe is 5466 Aleppo, Syria.

September 30, 1985.

has an immediate

**PROJECT
NEW MA**

Age 28-35; degree in chemistry in high-tech environment business minded; able to lead on high-technological content objectives; knowledge of French; willingness to relocate in Switzerland

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False Starts

BY HAROLD B. COUNTS

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
56 Fold	70 Distort	85 Wing-shaped	97 Yoke
58 Ed of the P.G.A.	71 Violinmaker	88 Kind of death	98 Erect
61 Snippets	72 Adjusts	87 Hybrid	100 Emporium
64 Twisted fabric	74 Urges	89 This is hot stuff	101 Sicilian sizzler
65 What a tourist drops	75 Heartsease	91 Errands	102 Lamp filler
66 Idol of a sort	76 Short-haired rabbits	93 Scripture pas- sages	104 Explosive
67 City in Iowa	81 Short songs	94 Track of a cat	105 "—Haw," TV show
68 Pluck	82 Saddle piece	95 Concert	106 Haggard novel
69 Popa title	84 Taleale		107 Author's name

—who takes Oxford by storm. The Duke of Dorset, a committed Oxford boy who has vowed never to compromise his disdain for self-education by falling in love with someone else, tumbles over the fence, as do all the other undergraduates at Oxford. When they discover that their love is to remain forever unrequited, they eagerly race to the river to drown themselves in its shallow waters. "From the towing-path — no more did there now, but great single cries of 'Zuleika!' — leapt figures innumerable through rain to river." "Abominable, yes, to them who discerned there death only; but sacramental and sweet enough to the man who was dying there for love, that that was smiling."

Besides being one of the first of the English's most charming satirists, Beerboom was a well-known artist, and he put his gifts as a caricaturist to use with "Zuleika Dobson," illustrating his own copy of the novel with about 80 watercolor sketches. Until now, those drawings have been unavailable to most of his readers; convinced that illustrations were superfluous in a good novel, Beerboom refrained from publishing them during his lifetime. "If I cannot see the characters in a novel," he once wrote, "then they are not worth seeing. If I can see them, then they are not worth seeing." Beerboom's sense of humor and definite presentment of them seems to me an act of impudence to myself and of impiety to the author."

Convergence to Your Americas
The Associated Press

[illegible]

EUROPE				ASIA			
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Algeria	29	44	57	Brunei	34	49	62
Austria	39	44	57	Burkina Faso	34	49	62
Bahamas	39	44	57	Cameroon	34	49	62
Bahrain	39	44	57	Canada	34	49	62
Bangladesh	39	44	57	Chad	34	49	62
Barbados	39	44	57	China	34	49	62
Belize	39	44	57	Czech Republic	34	49	62
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Bolivia	39	44	57	France	34	49	62
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Brazil	39	44	57	Ghana	34	49	62
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Burkina Faso	39	44	57	Hong Kong	34	49	62
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Dominica	39</						

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HELLO, SCHOOL...

ONLY TEN MORE DAYS AND ALL THE KIDS WILL BE BACK!

SORRY, I DIDN'T MEAN TO STARKLE YOU...

© 2009 Jeff Kinney

THERE'S A WOBBLE IN THE SOFA!

I'LL HAVE A LOOK

SHE'S RIGHT

DID YOU FIND THE WOBBLE?

YES, AND IT'S ROCKING ME TO SLEEP!

De Luca 8-84

NOTICE!...
FRESH PAINT!
THERE WILL BE
NO GRAFFITI
ON THIS WALL!
SEN. HALFTRACK

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TO GO BACK TO
MISS PIGGY.

I CAN HARDLY
BLITION
THIS CONT...

I'M LEADING A
DOUBLE LIFE,
BUT HIGH! HIGH!

**YOU JUST WATCH
YOUR MOUTH!!**

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Dear Baby;
my husband won't let me
make decisions B.

Dear B.
You shouldn't have married
him. Baby

REA MORGAN

CLAUDIA SEEMS TO BE RESPONDING NOW, BRADY! THE PARAMEDICS ARE TAKING HER TO CITY HOSPITAL! I'LL FOLLOW THEM OVER IN A FEW MINUTES!

ARE YOU SURE THAT'S COCAINE IN THE POUCH YOU'RE HOLDING, DR. MORGAN?

I DON'T THINK THERE'S ANY QUESTION ABOUT IT--BUT I'LL HAVE IT ANALYZED TO BE CERTAIN!

WELL, I'M SURE SHE'LL NEVER TOUCH THAT STUFF AGAIN---

YES, SHE WILL-- UNLESS TREATED FOR THE ADDICTION!

BRADLEY BRADY

DR. MORGAN

CLAUDIA

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SPORTS

U.S. Captures Walker Cup

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

CLEMENTON, New Jersey — Scott Verplank, the reigning United States amateur champion, mailed down a U.S. Walker Cup here Thursday when he edged Colin Montgomerie of Scotland, 1-up, at the 6,691-yard, par-70, Pine Valley Golf Club.

The triumph came when Montgomerie missed a 12-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole and Verplank won his match, 4-and-3, to make the final score 13-11.

Seconds before, Bob Lewis of the U.S. team moved to 3-up with three holes to play against Cecil Bloice of England, assuring the hosts of another half point and the overall victory. Lewis won his match, 4-and-3, to make the final score 13-11.

The score had been tied at 6-6 after the first day's matches of four fourfoursomes and eight singles on Wednesday.

After Thursday, the Americans had broken the tie and moved into position for the triumph against an unexpectedly strong British-Irish squad when they won three morning fourfoursomes and halved the other.

That was needed because in the eight afternoon singles matches, worth one point each, the visitors won four and halved one in what was a far closer Walker Cup test than had been anticipated.

"I was more nervous on the last two holes today than in the Western Open," said Verplank, who shot a one-under-par 69 on Thursday to Montgomerie's 70. "Maybe that's because this was not just for me, but for the team and country."

Verplank became the first amateur to win a pro tournament in 29 years by taking the recent Western Open.

Verplank came out of a greenside bunker to save a par-5 on the 15th hole and go to 1-up over Montgomerie, the Scotsman who is a student at Houston Baptist University in Texas, where he plays on the golf team. They halved the final three holes, all par-4s.

Following Wednesday's heavy rains and soggy play, Thursday's matches were played in cloudy but comfortable weather.

In the morning fourfoursomes matches, Britain-Ireland earned only half a point, when the team of Paul Mayo and Montgomerie battled Verplank and Jay Sigel on even terms. The 22-year-old Mayo dropped a slippery, 20-foot downhill putt on the 18th for a birdie 3 that enabled the duo to gain a split. It was the best fourfoursome match of competition, one in which neither pair ever led by more than a hole and each team held a 1-up advantage on three occasions.

The result of the morning play was that the Americans went to the lunch break with a 9-6 lead. That put them in a comfortable position, needing only 3 points out of the eight afternoon singles matches to win the cup.

The victory was the 27th for the United States in the history of these biennial competitions, which were first held at the National Golf Links on Long Island in 1922.

Sigel, a two-time winner of the U.S. amateur title, and Verplank, the 1984 U.S. amateur champion, went to the 17th tee even with Mayo and Montgomerie. Verplank hit his drive into the middle of the landing area about 120 yards from the 17th pin.

Sigel then hit the approach over the scrub pine and sand between the fairway and the small, elevated green; the ball stopped, below the hole, 12 feet from the pin. After the Mayo-Montgomerie team completed its par, Verplank sank the putt for birdie 3 and a 1-up advantage. The Americans needed only to halve the 18th for a sweep of the morning fourfoursomes.

But after Sigel drove down the middle, Verplank pulled his approach iron to the back fringe at the 428-yard par-4. Sigel chipped close enough for the opposition to concede the par, but then Mayo dropped the birdie putt that halved the match.

The 41-year-old Sigel, who chose amateur golf for life instead of turning professional 20 years ago, set a Walker Cup scoring record when he and Verplank gained the half-point. In five cup appearances, Sigel has earned a total of 12 1/2 points.



Jay Sigel: New standard for cup points.

William Campbell, also a former U.S. amateur champion, played on seven Walker Cup teams and earned 12 points. Bobby Jones and Francis Ouimet each scored nine points in their lifetime for U.S. teams.

No member of a British-Irish team has ever earned more than eight points.

Riggs, at 67, Parlays the Same Old Hustle

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Long before there was a dance called the hustle, there was Bobby Riggs, one of the greatest hustlers of all time.

Riggs was to do his thing here Friday night by combining with Vitas Gerulaitis in a five-set, \$500,000 challenge match against Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, the world's No. 1 women's doubles team. The winners will split \$300,000 and the losers \$200,000.

Riggs, 67, said it was to be a test of ability. "I only deal with things that involve skill. A hustle implies that the result is known in advance, that you set it up. I don't do that."

But he added: "Imagine an over-the-hill codger getting somebody to pay half a million dollars to watch him in a doubles match with a couple of girls. This is going to be my annuity. Every year I'll get a partner to help me challenge the best women's team. It'll be like a TV series."

Navratilova and Shriver, favored 9-5 by Las Vegas oddsmakers, had won 109 straight doubles matches and eight grand slam titles before losing to Elizabeth Smylie and Kathy Jordan in the final at Wimbledon this year.

As of week ago, Shriver and Navratilova had not played together in a tournament since Wimbledon. "But I don't imagine it's going to take us long to get used to each other," said Shriver, 23, and the world's third-ranked women player.

Riggs said he is not worried about meeting Shriver and partner Navratilova, the 29-year-old who has dominated women's tennis

over the past few years. "People are underestimating us," Riggs said about his team. "I've watched Venus over the years and I believe he's just as good now as when he did so well in some big tournaments."

Earlier this year, Gerulaitis, 31, said Navratilova would not be able to defeat the man who was ranked No. 100 on the men's tour. He softened his statement by saying she was one of the best female athletes in the world.

Friday's match marked the third time Riggs has lured a leading woman player into a nationally publicized match.

In 1973, he defeated Margaret Court in a ballyhooed Mother's Day match and won, 6-2, 6-1.

That paved the way for a confrontation later that year against Billie Jean King, 39-47, who was on hand at the Astrodome in Houston, and a national television audience was estimated at 50 million. It wasn't much of a match as King routed Riggs, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

"When I lost to Billie Jean, I had hoped she would give me a return match, but she refused," said

Riggs. "So this was concocted as an alternative."

"I made a couple of trial runs. I teamed with Pancho Segura [who is 64] and we beat one of the best women's teams on the West Coast. Then I played with Mal Anderson, a 49-year-old Australian, and we easily beat the 1982 U.S. women's doubles champions, Rosemary Casals and Wendy Turnbull."

"I knew then I could take a younger man like Gerulaitis, who can still hold his own on the tour, and destroy the legend of the Navratilova-Shriver invincibility."

Riggs first caught the world's attention in 1959 as a 21-year-old at Wimbledon. Unranked and unnoticed, he was intrigued by the 25-1 odds posted by London's legal bookmakers. So he scraped together all the money he could and made a swing around the parlors, betting on himself.

"I parlayed the bet to both the men's doubles and mixed doubles," he said.

He stunned the tennis establish-

ment by beating Elwood Cooke for the singles crown, and then teamed with Cooke for the men's doubles title and with Alice Marble in mixed doubles for a triple sweep. He returned home with \$100,000.

He won the U.S. championship in 1939 and 1941, and then turned professional, beating Don Budge in a cross-country tour and spoiling Jack Kramer's professional debut at Madison Square Garden in New York in December 1947.

But these days, at 67 and 135 pounds (170 meters, 61 kilograms), Riggs is bow-legged and knobby-kneed and bears great resemblance to an athlete. He hides the gray in his hair with a mustard tint. He wears hearing aids in both ears and his glasses are so thick he cannot see the net without them. He swings a king-sized racket that looks like a rug-beater.

"I'll play close to the net and they'll shoot everything at me," he said of Navratilova and Shriver. "That's the way I want it. I can get everything back, and Vitas will be there to cover the rest of the court."



Spellbinder Bobby Riggs, left, and partner Vitas Gerulaitis: 'I only deal with things that involve skill.'

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE	G	A	R	H	P	CI
Boston Red Sox	112	401	75	111	352	
Houston Astros	107	398	104	128	347	
Los Angeles Angels	117	425	76	153	326	
Seattle Mariners	108	373	66	117	314	
San Francisco Giants	102	301	77	94	312	
Seattle Mariners	118	476	72	148	311	
Washington Senators	115	448	84	144	308	
San Francisco Giants	114	409	61	141	307	
Seattle Mariners	111	459	79	143	304	
Seattle Mariners	109	408	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	108	398	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	107	398	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	106	398	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	105	398	68	138	303	
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Seattle Mariners	102	398	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	101	398	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	100	398	68	138	303	

Transition

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE	G	A	R	H	P	CI
Boston Red Sox	112	401	75	111	352	
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Seattle Mariners	106	398	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	105	398	68	138	303	
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Seattle Mariners	102	398	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	101	398	68	138	303	
Seattle Mariners	100	398	68	138	303	

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	A	R	H	P	CI
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	A	R	H	P	CI
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
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Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
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San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
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Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	A	R	H	P	CI
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
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San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	A	R	H	P	CI
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Padres	9	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	9	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco Giants	9	0	0	0	0	0

Baseball

East Division				West Division	
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Score
San Diego	74	46	.417	—	1st
New York	70	49	.388	3½	2nd
Atlanta	65	55	.342	8	3rd
Baltimore	64	56	.328	11	4th
Philadelphia	58	61	.307	15½	5th
Los Angeles	55	62	.290	17½	6th
St. Louis	53	65	.281	19	7th
Pittsburgh	48	70	.234	23½	8th
West Division				East Division	
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Score
San Francisco	69	52	.370	—	1st
Los Angeles	64	52	.359	1½	2nd
Philadelphia	63	58	.321	6	3rd
San Diego	57	59	.290	9	4th
Los Angeles	52	64	.271	12	5th
San Francisco	53	66	.245	15	6th
Los Angeles	44	75	.208	24	7th
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
East Division					
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Score
New York	70	46	.354	—	1st

